

Outbreak reported at Camp Rucker—

Flu spreads over state, six Tuskegee schools closed

An outbreak of influenza has hit at least six sections of Alabama, forcing the closing of schools in one municipality, and sending many to hospitals in two other areas.

Dr. George A. Denison, Jefferson County health officer, said, however, there is no unusual number of influenza cases here.

The outbreak caused the closing of all six city schools in Tuskegee, including four Negro schools and two for white pupils.

Macon County Supt. B. L. Balch ordered classes suspended after between 700 and 800 students missed school yesterday morning.

Hospitals in Tuskegee had long waiting lists.

An outbreak of the infection was reported at Camp Rucker, Ala., by the Army Surgeon General's office. However, no plans were considered to give influenza vaccine to soldiers there as it takes about two weeks for the vaccine to induce immunity. The vaccine is given to troops in Korea and Europe and at ports of embarkation.

Lt. Arlo Chavers, assistant post surgeon, said there was a "large number of upper respiratory" infections a couple of weeks ago. But he declined to give the number.

A MILD OUTBREAK—along with increased respiratory ailments—was reported throughout Houston County, which borders Camp Rucker.

A survey by The Dothan Eagle showed that 250 people in Houston County were under treatment for flu and respiratory trouble. That figure would place the ratio at one out of every 100 persons in the county. However, the newspaper reported that many more people are taking home treatment and not consulting physicians.

School absentees were reported at about 10 per cent of enrollment, but there was no immediate indication that schools might be closed.

Tuskegee County schools remained open. Of the absentees at Tuskegee city schools, 155 are students at the white grammar school. The city's population is 6,700.

A NUMBER OF CASES were reported in Ozark in Dale County, and in Geneva County, a basketball game was cancelled between Hartford and Coffee Springs after several players on the latter team were sidelined by flu.

In North Alabama, smaller outbreaks were reported in the Muscle Shoals area, and in Franklin County.

At Montgomery, Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer, reported that the influenza rate for the state is not unusually high. He added that he had not had any reports since Friday, but that outbreaks can strike quickly.

Flu Closes Down Tuskegee Schools

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—An outbreak of influenza forced the closing of all six Tuskegee city schools today.

Four Negro schools and two for whites.

Macon County Supt. B. L. Balch ordered classes suspended after between 700 and 800 students missed school this morning. Hospitals had long waiting lists.

County schools remained open, Balch said. Attendance at Tuskegee was about normal this morning, and he had no report yet from Shorter.

Of the absentees in Tuskegee, 15 are students at the white grammar school, which is a consolidated institution. Tuskegee's population is 6,700.

Flu Causes 'Skegee Schools To Close

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee's four city schools were forced to close Monday following an outbreak of influenza.

Macon County Supt. B. L. Balch ordered classes suspended after between 700 and 800 students missed attendance Monday morning.

Meaning, the schools had long waiting lists. Tuskegee's population is listed as 6,700.

19 1953

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION

WE ARE pleased to see the great interest that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has taken in Howard University and Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C.

In order to insure that these two institutions and three others of somewhat similar character are not neglected, she has added to her staff a special consultant, to see that they get the needed money and materials to improve their services to the people.

Naturally Negroes are most interested in Howard and Freedman's, not only for their traditions and past services, but for what they are doing today, and for the larger tasks they have before them.

Mrs. Hobby has not only visited these institutions but has worked out plans to facilitate their administration and expansion.

She needs the strong backing of the nation's colored community to see that Congress does not fall down on passing the needed funds for Howard and Freedman's growth.

19 1953

FEDERAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

No Negro Doctors, One 'Advisor' In Federal Public Health Program

Washington (ANP). — Public spirited Negroes throughout the nation are upset over the fact that no Negro doctors are included in the federal public health program and only one Negro is used in an advisory capacity.

The one Negro serving on an advisory committee to the important Public Health Service Agency, a division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under the direction of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, is Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a member of the National Advisory Health Council.

Many Negroes say that since so many colored persons need aid of the Public Health Service Agency, there should be more Negroes in an advisory capacity.

The job of the PHS is to raise the level of the nation's health, and as a public servant the agency "must be responsible to many groups and individuals who are concerned with health problems." Under the immediate direction of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, U. S. surgeon general, the PHS seeks continuous advice from sources outside the federal government as to the relative emphasis which should be placed on its work. These include grants-in-aid, control measures, medical facilities, construction and medical research in connection with public health of the nation.

The PHS seeks this advice from the so-called external advisory groups who are appointed through the Surgeon General's office. The advisory groups are composed not only of doctors and specialists in

science, but also qualified individuals with experience in public affairs, education, and social welfare, etc., who can bring diversity of judgment, outlook and back-

ground essential to a balanced and effective medical research and public health program.

The external advisory groups advise on such matters as grants-in-aid for hospital construction, increase in hospital and scientific facilities, medical research, control measures, and the various aspects of public health.

There are the statutory advisory groups provided for in various federal statutes. In addition to the statutory advisory groups and committees, boards and commissions, there are various committees and boards which are administratively established by the Surgeon General's office. Still other sections and committees are the study sections covering the various branches of medicine.

An examination of Public Health Service Publication No. 262, dated January, 1953, reveals that there are about 50 of these various advisory committees and boards. This directory of the advisory committees and external advisory groups shows that there is only one colored person listed in the directory—Dr. Tobias.

In view of the importance of public health to Negroes, and also in view of the wealth of qualified colored persons who could ably fill places on these committees and boards it seems strange as well as unfair and unwise that such small representation should be accorded to colored citizens.

No Negro Doctors In Public Health Program

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Man May Soon Live 120 Years

Chicago, Ill.
PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — The time may come soon when the average person can expect to live 120 years if medical science continues to progress as it has in the past 50 years. *Sci. 7-4-53*

This was the opinion expressed by Dr. S. J. L. Blasingame, president-elect of the Texas Medical association, in an address this week to students in rural health problems at Prairie View A. and M. college. *P.V.*

The Wharton, Texas, physician described how life expectancy has increased from the 18 years of Roman Empire times to 67 years.

Eight reasons were cited by Dr. Blasingame for this progress in lowered death rates. They were research, knowledge, improved practices, health education, increased medical personnel and prepaid medical insurance.

Only 2 Negroes Listed Among 48 State Suicides

Montgomery, Ala.
The Negro's particular aversion to suicide receives strong confirmation in the records of the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics. *Mont. 7-4-53*

Forty-eight suicides were reported in Alabama in January, February and March. Only two of them involved Negroes. These records may differ slightly from the final records not yet available.

"I Hate Sympathy"



"I hate sympathy," says Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 25, of Chicago, as she does her ironing following her recovery from being frozen stiff during 12-degree below zero weather last winter. When found after a night-long exposure, her body temperature had dropped to 64 degrees. Despite amputation of hands and feet, Mrs. Stevens does housework and visits hospitals to cheer the handicapped.

'Frozen Woman' Fed Up With Life

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Chicago's onetime "frozen woman," whose legs and hands were amputated after she survived the lowest body temperature in medical history, said today she swallowed iodine because she is "disgusted" with life.

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 25, appeared in Women's Court to

answer a charge of disorderly conduct. She told Judge Joseph B. Hermes she swallowed iodine in a tavern Monday after cashing a \$75 monthly state pension check, then losing the cash. She said her pension is her only source of income.

The woman, a Negro, was found literally frozen stiff Feb. 8, 1951. Her body temperature had dropped to 60.8 degrees.

She told police she was despondent and unemployed. She told Judge Hermes her husband, whom she married after the amputation, had left her some time ago.

National Health Council Elects A. W. Dent President; New Orleans Educator Is First Negro to Head Body

**Dillard University Leader Fills
Office as the Resignation of
R. C. Buerki Is Accepted**

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, was elected president of the National Health Council yesterday to succeed Dr. Robin C. Buerki, whose resignation was accepted by the council's board of directors.

Dr. Dent, who was chosen president-elect at the council's annual meeting here two months ago, is the first Negro to head the thirty-two-year-old council now consisting of forty-four national organizations.

The resignation of Dr. Buerki, director of the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, for which no stated reason was given, was accepted at a closed meeting of the board of directors at the Roosevelt Hotel. His action was believed to have cleared the way for continuation of council activities within the limits of foreseeable income.

Council delegates rejected on May 19 a recommendation of their board to terminate activities because of insufficient operating funds. They stipulated that the council immediately limit its activities to those that "can be conservatively provided for by its dependable revenues."

A special committee headed by Dr. James E. Perkins, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, that had been named to report on the council's future program and financing, produced yesterday an interim report that was characterized as "optimistic and rather encouraging." A fuller report is expected to be made at the next regular board meeting Oct. 16.

Dr. Dent told the directors: "I have great faith in the future of the National Health Council and a keen sense of the nation's need for such a coordinative organization in the health field."

"Membership in the council has more than doubled in the past five years. Such a spectacular increase proves the growing need felt by the various groups working in the health field for some means to better understanding of over-all problems, more effective cooperation and truer focus and balance in our efforts."



Dr. Albert W. Dent

Dr. Dent served as a delegate to the first World Health Assembly at Geneva in 1948 and was vice president of the National Tuberculosis Association in 1949 and 1950. He is a director of the Southern Regional Council and of the United Negro College Fund, and a member of the committee on faculty fellowships of the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education. He assumed the presidency of Dillard University in 1941 after six years as superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital connected with the university.

Hospital Fund Raiser Afoul of the Law**Amos H. Carnegie Nabbed in B'ham**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Charged with "soliciting funds without a permit," the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, Jamaica-born president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., was scheduled to appear before Judge Ralph Parker in Recorder's Court here Tuesday morning, Sept. 15.

Four counts were listed against him. *Courier*

He was arrested Wednesday, Sept. 9, and placed in city jail. He was released upon posting \$300 bond on each count. His office is located in the Forniss Building, 1417 Fourth Avenue, North. *Pittsburgh*

Police records carried his business and home address as the same although the Rev. Mr. Carnegie is understood to live at a residence on Enon Ridge.

MAKING THE arrest were Detectives H. A. Fincher and W. A. Dodson.

Dr. Carnegie's Foundation's "immediate goal (was) \$2,500,000 for the establishment of a modern 200-bed hospital and nurses home in the Medical Center."

Names of some of the city's fanciest citizens had been listed on letterhead of the "Foundation" and used in promotional literature and advertisement.

The fund-raiser gave his age as 63. *Lat.*

In a letter to the editor, published Sept. 8 in the Birmingham World, related his "connection" with the Birmingham-Jefferson County Hospital Association from which "they took the movement away from me by force."

RETURNING TO Birmingham several months ago, Rev. Carnegie launched a fund drive under the National Foundation, Inc. The impression was circulated that the movement he formerly headed and the newer one would be combined.

It appears that the first major setback to the Rev. Mr. Carnegie's movement came July 2 when he met with a group of influ-

Citizens refuse to endorse plan for hospital

A group of five Birmingham citizens declined to take action yesterday on a request to endorse a plan for a 200-bed Negro hospital in Birmingham.

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., asked for the endorsement.

Frank P. Samford, president of the Liberty National Life Insurance Co., one of those present, said he wanted to cooperate with the Negro cause in a very reasonable way. However, he added, he wanted to reserve action on the hospital plan until he found out more about it.

THE SUGGESTION was made by Mr. Samford that the Rev. Carnegie approach "more of the leaders of Birmingham."

The Rev. Carnegie had asked for action on organization of a board of trustees. He also offered a resolution calling for endorsement of his plan. When he asked for a motion, there was silence in the meeting room at the city-county health department building.

The Rev. Carnegie outlined a plan for building the hospital through asking Negro workers to donate \$10 each. The workers also would be invited to take out hospital insurance at 50 cents a week, which would cover their families.

THE REV. CARNEGIE estimated that the hospital would cost \$2,500,000 and application would be made for \$1,000,000 of Hill-Burton funds. The public campaign for funds would be state-wide over a five-year period, he said. At the end of this time a hospital would be built with whatever money had been collected, he said.

Property for the proposed hospital is owned by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Assn., he said.

Louis Pizitz, who attended the meeting, expressed the opinion "it could be done."

Mrs. H. P. Leeth, S. A. Cattlett, representing a local industry and William Jenkins, an attorney, also attended.

The Rev. Carnegie said 20 citizens had been invited.

Judge Has Under Advisement Punishment For Carnegie

City Judge Ralph Parker has under advisement what kind of punishment to meet the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, 68-year-old president and founder of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., on charges of "soliciting without a permit."

Two cases were heard Tuesday and one Wednesday with a fourth passed until October 15. Judge Parker indicated that his decision would take into consideration whether the Rev. Carnegie would be able to obtain a permit. He warned him against further soliciting until a permit is secured.

It was learned that Rev. Carnegie sought a writ but was barred pending the court's decision of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene

(Bull) Conner from Detroit, where the latter is attending a convention of police chiefs. Meantime the authorities suggested that they were continuing their investigations of the activities of the "Foundation" head.

Mr. Carnegie on Monday, September 14, was denied a request that a "group of five" white citizens with whom he met given endorsement to his 200-bed hospital project.

In court Tuesday, Rev. Carnegie gave his address as 1113-15th Ave. No. He testified he makes his living by "faith and trust in God" and that his expenses "I pay them myself." He said that "by the Grace of God" he will build the hospital.

Some business men and a union leader testified that Mr. Carnegie solicited funds. Rev. Carnegie testified that he did not know that the city required a permit to solicit funds.

Jail Alabama Minister For Soliciting

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A 68-year-old well-dressed minister was behind bars here this week on charges of soliciting money for "The National Negro Hospital Fund" without a permit.

Arrested Wednesday at headquarters of the organization was Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, who, since 1933, has been identified with the hospital fund reporting to establish up to 100 hospitals to be owned and controlled by Negroes in every city in the U. S. where there are 10,000 or more numbers of the race.

At city jail Reverend Carnegie listed his home address as the same as his business.

Girl, 10, Gives Birth 10 5 Lb., 14 Oz. Baby

By the Associated Press.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 20. —The superintendent of a home for unwed mothers said today a 10-year-old girl gave birth last Sunday to a baby girl. The baby weighed 5 pounds, 14½ ounces.

Mrs. Esther Stuhlfire, superintendent of the Florence Crittenton home, said the young mother came to the home in February and before that had lived with foster parents in the Youngstown area.

In Chicago, a spokesman for the American Medical Assn. said the age of 10 years would be considered "very young for motherhood."

The association keeps no official records on such cases, but at least two American girls of that age are known to have become mothers through a full-term, normal birth.

In May, 1939, news reports from Lima, Peru, told of an Indian girl 5 years of age giving birth to a boy weighing nearly six pounds, with the delivery by surgery.

2 Negro Physical Therapists Work At Swank Hospital

Nashville, Tenn., July 7 — Two persons among the comparatively small group of Negroes trained and registered as physiotherapists in the U. S. are now supervising physical therapy units at the swank Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital on the Cumberland overlooking Nashville.

The specialists are Miss Amalia Gonzalez and William Herbert McDonald, graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists School of Physical Therapy in Loma Linda, Calif.

Miss Gonzalez, who has been with the Riverside Sanitarium for nearly two years, came to Nashville from Panama where she completed the nurse course. She came to the United States for training in physical therapy and returned to Panama. For some time she operated a treatment center serving a wide and influential Panamanian clientele.

PRESIDENT'S HEALTH COMMITTEE HEARS REPORTS ON NEGROES' NEEDS IN RURAL UNITED STATES

United Auto Workers. Joining them was Miss Elizabeth Magee, representative of consumers.

Black Dispatch P. 5

Demands More Hospital Facilities and Recognition by Medical Societies in All

Sections

Chelohowahy Clear
**RECOMMENDATIONS NOT STRONG
ENOUGH SAY THREE MEMBERS**

19
(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Accepting as inadequate medical facilities for Negroes in certain sections of the country, the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation declared this week that "this situation must be remedied."

The Commission is unanimous in all its findings as to health conditions and needs, but some of the recommendations to the President brought dissenting statements from members.

In its final report to the President, Thursday, the Commission reported that Negroes in the rural districts have neither their proper share of medical nor of hospital services.

To meet the needs of medical care in the United States today, the Commission recommended that more Negroes should receive medical training. It further recommended that Negroes receive more recognition in medical organizations and that equal hospital facilities be made available to them.

Special programs should be established, said the report, to make "more and better pre-professional and professional opportunities available for the education and training of Negroes" in medicine, dentistry, nursing and public health service. Such program should be free from any discrimination "on account of race, creed or geographical residence" in the administration of public grants for these educational purposes.

The Health Commission was established by the President at the beginning of this year and goes out of existence on Dec. 29. The 15-man Commission is headed by Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, distinguished orthopedic surgeon of Chicago and formerly head of the medical services of the Veterans Administration.

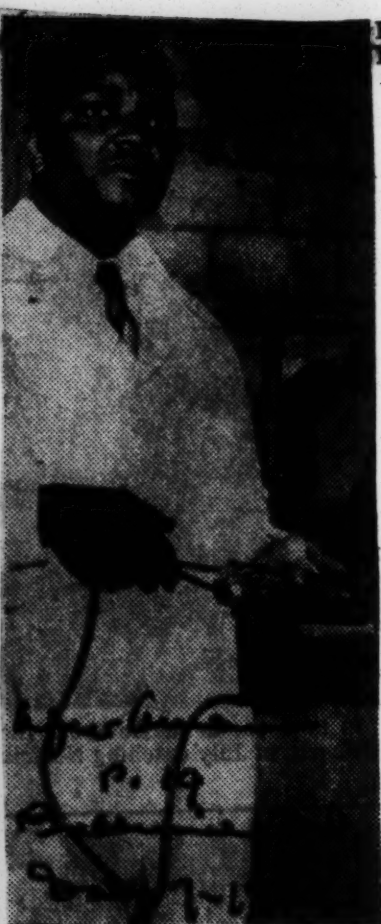
The one important dissent was made by three members who considered the recommendations insufficient to accomplish the agreed objectives and therefore, suggested that more comprehensive federal action would be necessary.

Many of the policies recommended by the Commission were directly opposite to those of the American Medical Association. A member of the Board of Trustees of the AMA was invited to serve on the commission when it was first established. He refused, and the AMA attacked the Commission as "political."

The dissenting members agreed with all the findings and recommendations of the Commission but filed a separate statement declaring that the recommendations of the commission are not sufficient to realize the accepted goal, "that all persons in the country shall have ready access to high quality comprehensive personal health services."

This statement was compiled by the two labor members of the commission, A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Walter Reuther, president of the CIO and the

Poultry Pathology Division, U.S.
Department of Agriculture.



VETERINARIAN — Dr. Frederick D. Smith, professor of Animal Husbandry and Coordinator, Technical Agriculture, Tennessee State University, recently received his license to practice veterinary medicine and veterinary surgery in Tennessee.

Dr. Smith Passes Veterinary Exam.

NASHVILLE— Second colored person to successfully pass the state board examination for a veterinary license was Dr. Frederick D. Smith, Tennessee State University professor of animal husbandry and coordinator, technical agriculture.

The certificate of permanent license, entitling agricultural expert Smith to practice veterinary medicine or surgery, is a result of his training and experience.

Having received his bachelor's degree in agriculture from Prairie View A. and M. Texas, master's and doctorate of veterinary medicine from Michigan State college, East Lansing, Dr. Smith has been a part of the 32-man staff in agriculture at Tennessee State for more than two years.

Dr. Smith was formerly at North Carolina A. and T. and also served as poultry inspector.

Dr. Lee Named To Health Board

that his appointment to the city Health Board is an effort by Mayor Hofheinz to promote a general over all program for health and cleanliness of all the people of Houston.

Houston Dr. H. E. Lee, local physician and surgeon, is the first Negro ever to be appointed to the City Health Board.

Mayor Roy Hofheinz made the appointment last Wednesday, at the regularly scheduled City Council meeting.

Dr. Lee has been practicing physician for 53-years, 45-years of this time have been spent in Houston.

AFTER THE appointment, Dr. Lee said, "I will do my best, as I am interested in the general improvement of health for all of Houston and especially in the home."

The doctor believes that his success as a physician has come through serving his people. He has served on various committees for better educational opportunities and the advancement of Negroes in the medical profession.

Doctor Lee grew up under unfavorable conditions. Born of slave parents, which he gets a deal of inspiration in telling, the amia-

He witnessed the horrors of poor educational facilities, unhealthy conditions which implanted within him a desire to help make improvements for the generations behind him. This doctor knew what it meant to go to the corn and cotton field, sweat in the heat and attend school four months out of a year. Since that time he has been looking forward toward better facilities for all people.

Dr. Lee attended Meharry Medical School at Nashville, Tennessee, where he received his MD degree in 1902. He began his practice in Kendleton, Texas. Later he practiced at Victoria, and later at Beaumont for eight years.

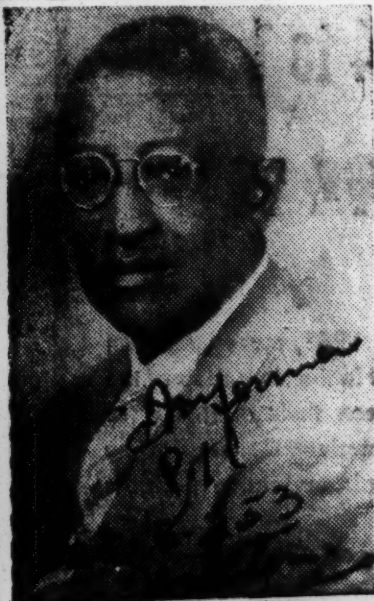
Since that time Dr. Lee has traveled all over the United States working in his field, and has an exceptional record in the field of medicine in Houston.

Knowing of his rich background of experience the former governor of Texas, Beauford Jesters, appointed him to work as a medical examiner on the Selective Service Board during his administration. Prior to that time Dr. Lee had served in that capacity during the war.

The well-known Houston doctor holds a life membership card as a staff member of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, a member of the Tuskegee clinic, and the Houston Medical Forum.

His other affiliations include: Past Master of the Local Masonic Order, medical examiner for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the Progressive Order of the Pilgrims for 49 years, and a trustee at Tillotson-Houston college. Before the two colleges were merged he had served on the trustee board of Tillotson for eight years.

It is believed by many citizens



DR. LEE

ble physician worked his way through Tillotson College, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree.

Back in his grammar school in Madison County he had to travel sixty miles to school. But out of this toiling and struggling came a great doctor who was always ready to help people.

THE ATTACK UPON YAWS

A further progress report has been made by the World Health Organization concerning its attack upon the tropical disease yaws. A program has been going forward in Haiti, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. Thus far more than ten million persons have been examined and about three million treated. The treatment, simple penicillin, is almost uniformly effective and successful. The organization is now projecting the extension of this work in India, Liberia and Nigeria.

On the basis of the experience thus far it is confidently predicted that this painful and disfiguring disease can be wiped from the earth in a relatively few years. Yaws is a disease of the skin that produces ugly lesions. It is widespread, especially among children, in some parts of the tropics and puts them at a physical and social disadvantage. It is a major contribution to unhappiness. Fortunately, it is readily amenable to treatment, and the present penicillin method is even more effective than those used previously. All that is necessary is to get the prompt cure to the suffering little patient. The World Health Organization is doing just this and once more proving its inestimable value.

At 34th Annual Convention

Dr. E. F. Barnes Is Elected By Alabama Dental Society

BIRMINGHAM — Climax session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Alabama Dental Society, which met Oct. 21-22 at the University of Alabama School of Dentistry, here, saw the election of Dr. E. F. Barnes of Gadsden as president. He succeeds Dr. John L. Cashin Sr. of Huntsville.

Other officers elected were Dr. D. V. Jernison Jr., vice president, and Dr. E. D. Green, Birmingham, executive secretary.

THE WOMEN'S Auxiliary to the ADS held its meeting at the Eighteenth Street branch of the YMCA. Mrs. P. W. Goode of Mobile, president, presided. Dr. Polly Ayers, director, Bureau of Dental Health, Jefferson County Department of Health, spoke at the public meeting.

Also meeting at this time was the Alabama Dental Assistants Society.

At the supper meeting held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Taggart, tokens of appreciation were presented to Mrs. C. L. Thomas of Louisville, wife of the president of the National Dental Association; Mrs. B. H. Atkinson of Griffin, Ga., president of the National Women's Auxiliary to the NDA; Mrs. W. L. Russell of Mobile, assistant recording secretary, and to Mrs. Goode.

Gifts for new arrivals among ADS members were presented to Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams of Selma and Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Rodgers of Anniston.



DENTISTS TAKE COURSE—Pictured above are some of the dentists who attended the first post-graduate course on airbrasive technique presented recently by the Dental Service of the Veterans Administration Hospital. Standing, left to right, are Dr. N. C. Brooks, Dr. E. W. Gaillard, Dr. L. O. Mosely, Dr. R. B. Ford, Jr., Dr. E. B. Stewart, Dr. D. H. Anderson, Dr. T. W. Tobin, Dr. Peter Cavallo, Dr. P. W. Goode, A. Speed, Dr. Julius Fryer, Jr. Seated: Dr. A. O. Barnes, Dr. Eugenia Mobley McGuinness, Dr. Rosaline R. Miller, Dr. L. Rush Bailey, (instructor for course), Dr. Electa Green.

Dentists Elect Doctor Collins

WASHINGTON
Dr. William K. Collins was elected president of the 53-year-old Robert T. Freeman Dental Society at a recent anniversary meeting of the club. He succeeds Dr. C. N. McMillan.

Officers Chosen
Other officers elected were: Dr. Walter L. Washington, vice-president; Dr. H. Cicer, Edwards, secretary; Dr. Theodore Schell, assistant secretary; Dr. Harold A. Fisher, treasurer; Dr. Ebenezer Bush Jr., sergeant-at-arms; Dr. Flavious Galiber, historian; Dr. Robert McMurdock, librarian and Dr. Eugene Sills.



SON OF GEORGIA NEGRO LAWMAKER — Doctor James Porter, 94-year-old dentist, is shown standing between Dr. L. D. Reddick (left) and Prof. C. A. Bacote (right) after the two Atlanta University professors discussed Negro legislators who served in the Georgia General Assembly 1868-1907. Dr. Porter's father, Rep. James Porter, was one of 56 Negro legislators during the Reconstruction Period.—(Perry Photo)—Atlanta, (SNS).

If I Were 21 Again

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—"If I were twenty-one again, I'd plan my life along the same lines for which I have been known all my ninety-four years of living," Atlanta's Dr. J. R. Porter—still a practicing dentist—told me recently, with a twinkle in his eye and

flashing a seemingly never-ending smile, this proud, slight-statured man of much honor went on.

"I would try to be somebody, to know something, and to do something."

"I have no regrets to the road of life I took. I have not accumulated as much material wealth as some others, but I'm satisfied with my professional life."

"I was always envious and jealous of the good things of life and I followed the pattern set forth by my father, who stressed character development. I never smoked, drank, gambled or went to questionable places. I always practiced moving among the best people and worked with the best organizations like the church and YMCA. I never believed in making a big show in my day-to-day living."

"Hence, I have enjoyed a great amount of happiness all my days, well beyond the ap-

point of the."

ALTHOUGH Dr. Porter talked of many things, his philosophy always went back to his simple formula of living and he was the true example of it.

Born of free parents in Charleston, S. C., Dr. Porter was brought up in Savannah, Ga., to which his illustrious statesman, politician, teacher and musician father added glory. His father was brought to Savannah as director of music at the Episcopal Church, but his unusual abilities led him to be the first principal of a Negro school there, director of music at the beginning of the Georgia State College for Negroes and later representative from Chatham County to the state Legislature.

Dr. Porter made up his mind to be a dentist when a sophomore at Atlanta University in 1884. (He is a graduate of the class of '86). It seems that his father had to have some den-

AFTER finishing Atlanta U., the young Porter stayed out of school a year getting funds together and at 26 years of age went to Meharry Medical College, Nashville. Upon graduation from Meharry, he went to Birmingham, Ala., to practice and married Miss Henrietta Curtis, of Marion, Ala., after meeting her through a school chum. She is now deceased. Dr. Porter never married again.

On Feb. 3, 1893, the Porters moved to Atlanta and the venerable dentist is "still practicing." He takes care of the simple forms of dental care and treatment, sending complex cases to others. His office hours are regular at 236 1/2 Auburn Avenue, N. E., to which he walks with a spry gait and self-assurance from his outside appointments.

Outstanding among the many and varied civic achievements of Dr. Porter in Atlanta are his pioneer work that led to establishment of the Butler Street YMCA and his long service as superintendent of Big Bethel AME Church Sunday School.



DR. J. R. PORTER

...ninety-four years of living

tal work done by a white dentist in Yazoo City, Miss. When he mentioned his son's being in school in Atlanta, the elder Porter was asked what the youngster planned to do in life.

The conversation led to the point where the white dentist prevailed upon the elder Porter to write his son and suggest the dental profession. The son, always respectful of his father, subsequently made up his mind to become a dentist.

Father-Son Team Makes Good

The Percy P. Creuzots of New Orleans, La.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—An ambitious son following the example set by a determined and industrious father is the story of the Percy P. Creuzots here.

The father, Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, is one of the city's outstanding dentists and is head of the Pyramid Insurance Company. The son is the first vice president and manager of the company, first vice president of the New Orleans Insurance Executives Council, and operates the only all-Negro insurance agency which bears his name, the Percy P. Creuzot Jr. Insurance Agency.

Percy P. Creuzot Sr. was born in Marksville, La., on Oct. 27, 1886, and was reared in Alexandria, La. His father was a contractor and business man.

At the age of 12 he started to work as a bricklayer and continued at this trade off and on until he reached 30 years of age. However, he kept up his education in the meantime and attended Straight University here from 1902-1904. He entered Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1904, completed high school in 1907, and received his bachelor of arts degree in 1911.

Still determined to reach his goal in life, he remained out of school four years to work at his trade and earn and save enough money to secure professional training.

In 1915 he entered the Northwestern University Dental School and earned his doctor of dental surgery degree in 1918.

The same year he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army in World War I.

On Dec. 30, 1918, he married Miss Angela Charbonnet, and to this union was born four children, three daughters and one son.

All of their children are college graduates and are married. Dr. and Mrs. Creuzot have seven grandchildren.

Beginning the practice of dentistry here in 1919, Dr. Creuzot is still active in the profession.

In 1945 he founded the Pyramid Life and Accident Insurance and is its president. Also, he served one year as president of the National Negro Insurance Association.

Politically, he is a Democrat, but says he always voted Republican in general elections.

Percy Jr. was born in this city May 28, 1924. He attended Xavier Preparatory School and on graduating enrolled in the Hampton Institute School of Cabinet-Making in 1942. After one semester, he entered the United States Navy for a thirty-eight-month tour of duty, nine of which were spent in Okinawa.

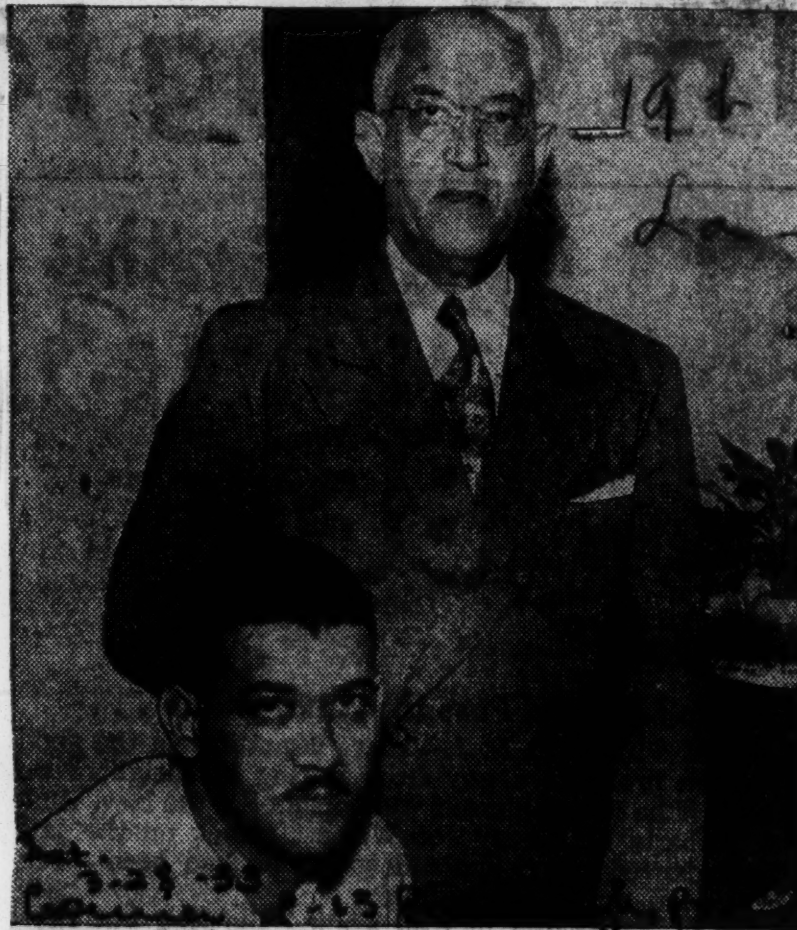
He re-entered Hampton Institute in 1946, this time in the school of business. After two semesters and one summer, he transferred to Dillard University here for one year, then returned to Hampton.

He married Miss Sallie Coleman of Halifax, Va., a graduate of Hampton's Home Economics School, while a Dillard student, in Richmond, Va. Their first child, Percy III, was born Sept. 20, 1948.

During the summer of 1949, young Creuzot did his internship in the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company's branch office in Newport News, Va., and received his degree in business management with minors in accounting and economics, Aug. 21, 1949.

In October of the same year, he became manager of the Pyramid Life and Accident Insurance Company here, a position he still holds. In April, 1950, he was elected first vice president.

Entering broader fields, he was commissioned Oct. 26, 1951 by Secretary of State Wade O. Martin Jr., to solicit general insurance, representing a white New Orleans firm. In March, 1952, he was elected first vice president of the New Orleans Insurance Executive Council. On June 19, he surrendered his solicitor's license and received the agency license for general insurance. His is the only all-Negro agency now operating here.



Outstanding — Among the successful father-son contributions in New Orleans are Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, standing, and his son, Percy P. Creuzot Jr. —Chatman Photo.

Elite Rally To Defense Of Unlicensed Dentist

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—The state was forced last week to abandon its case against Leo A. Gautier, charged with "wil-

fully and unlawfully practicing dentistry without a license." Three groups took an interest in this case: the State Board of Dentistry, a white group; the

New Orleans Dental Society and the Pelican Dental Association.

This was the first time in the history of the criminal courts here that white members of a medical association, and white society women of repute gave testimony on behalf of an accused colored person.

Highly Rated

Among them was Mrs. Charles H. Turley, widow of Dr. Turley, for whom the accused had worked first as a laboratory technician and later as a practicing dentist until 1931. Mrs. William H. Byrnes, socialite widow of a civil district judge said she knew the accused for more than 30 years, and he had done dental work for her late

husband, her mother and herself.

Mrs. Byrnes testified that while at the office one day, she spoke to the head of the dental office as to why Gautier's name did not appear on the door. The reply came back Dr. William O. Keagy: "Dr. Gautier is so good; he doesn't need it."

The accused commenced his dental career in 1916. For the next 30 years he continued his dental work in New Orleans. He applied to the dental board in 1931, along with several white unlicensed practitioners and was denied a license. The whites were given theirs. For the next 21 years he operated within the knowledge of the dental board.

On the stand, Gautier said he enlisted in the Navy for World War I, and that although he had the rating of a messman, at Norfolk he was assigned to the dispensary to assist the dental officer in charge in extracting teeth. While there, Gautier said, he extracted as many as 200 to 300 teeth per day.



ment.

The Jackson County Medical society admitted Negro physicians to membership several years ago.

TWO WOMEN DENTISTS HERE.—Two women dentists were among the delegates attending the Mid-Western States Dental association's annual convention here Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 11, 12 and 13, at the Paseo YMCA. They are, Dr. Ruth D. Carter, left and Dr. Vhanness A. Thomas right, both of St. Louis. Dr. Carter is a graduate of the Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Dr. Thomas is a graduate of Temple university in Philadelphia. They are the only women dentists in the

Dental Society Turns Down Six Negro Applicants

The Kansas City District Dental society turned down the applications of six Negro dentists at its November meeting, it was learned by THE CALL this week.

The society had had the applications under consideration for several months. *Call*

In compliance with the by-laws of the society, each of the six applicants was sponsored by two members of the society and each passed the examination of the board of censors. The board of three members passes upon the professional qualifications of the applicants.

The next step toward membership is approval by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the society. At the November 9 meeting, the vote upon the six Negro dentists was 57 against and 56 for. A favorable vote of 76 men was required for the necessary two-thirds majority.

Dr. Claude D. Owens, president of the Kansas City district society, told THE CALL yesterday that the failure of the society to vote favorably upon the Negro applicants was "unfortunate." "However," he said, "the men will be eligible to apply again next year for membership." Dr. Owens said that there are about 400 dentists in the association.

Dr. Benjamin J. Moore, president of the Heart of America Dental Society, which submitted the applications of the six dentists, could not be reached for a state-

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PENNSYLVANIA



JOINS FATHER—Jeanne E. Holland, D. H., graduate of Meharry Medical College, School of Dental Hygiene, opened her office in association with her father, Dr. B. O. Holland, at 6508 Frankstown Avenue, Sept. 27. Attending the opening was Miss Holland's aunt, Mrs. Cora L. Woodson, of Haddin Field, N. J.—Harris Photo.

Auxiliary Chooses '54 Confab Site

Tennessee Denticos' Wives Select Memphis Woman Prexy

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — In a recent annual state convention here, the Pan-Tennessee Dental Auxiliary leaders were stirred to action.

Mrs. J. B. Singleton, Nashville, in a panel discussion revealed to the group that Government appropriations for indigents were being dropped on June 30 at Meharry Medical and Dental College.

The women voted unanimously to send letters and telegrams to Tennessee Congressmen and Senators and to Mrs. Overta Culp Hobby in an effort to secure the influences of these individuals for the restoration of the appropriation.

SECTIONAL activity reports were interesting with Middle Tennessee (Nashville) leading in the progressive projects. Officers for the fiscal year are:

Mrs. Cooper E. Taylor, Memphis, president; Mrs. R. Q. Venson, president-elect; Mrs. J. B. Singleton, Nashville, secretary; Mrs. W. R. Bell, Jackson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. P. Harris, Nashville, treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Jefferson, Memphis, parliamentarian; Mrs. C. B. Steele, Nashville, chairman, Student's Aid Fund.

Highlighting the convention was the inspirational telegrams which were received from Mrs. John Carr, Washington, D. C., national auxiliary president, and Mrs. O. B. Braithwaite, Memphis, president of the Shelby County Dental Auxiliary.

THE 1954 convention will meet in Memphis, Tenn.

Among the ladies who attended the Nashville meeting were Mes. B. F. McCleave, Cooper E. Taylor, A. W. Jefferson, and R. Q. Venson, all of Memphis; W. R. Bell, Jackson, Tenn.; W. B. Reed, J. B. Singleton, S. P. Harris, S. O. Banks,

J. T. Barnes, E. B. Cole, K. H. Henry, J. W. King, F. I. Lindo, C. S. Perkins, R. F. Sanford, R. L. Suggs, D. P. Smith, D. H. Turpin, W. H. Watson, W. H. Allen, C. B. Steele, R. H. Adams, and M. L. Walton, all of Nashville, Tenn.

Dental Society Seats Officers

Dr. W. S. Ellington
Named President

NASHVILLE—Dr. W. S. Ellington Jr. was elected president of the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association at the 20th annual session here last week.

The association met at Meharry Medical College and held panel discussions on problems facing the dental practitioner and methods of "Advancing Frontiers of Dental Education."

At the same time the ladies' auxiliary to the association met and joined in some of the arranged affairs.

The following were elected officers for the current year: Dr. W. H. Watson, Nashville, vice president-at-large; Dr. A. K. Smith, Memphis, recording secretary; Dr. Monroe Jordan, Nashville, executive secretary; Dr. F. T. Fields, Chattanooga, treasurer; Dr. W. G. Yarbrough, Memphis, chaplain and Dr. E. S. Kilgore, Johnson City, sergeant-at-arms.

Others Elected

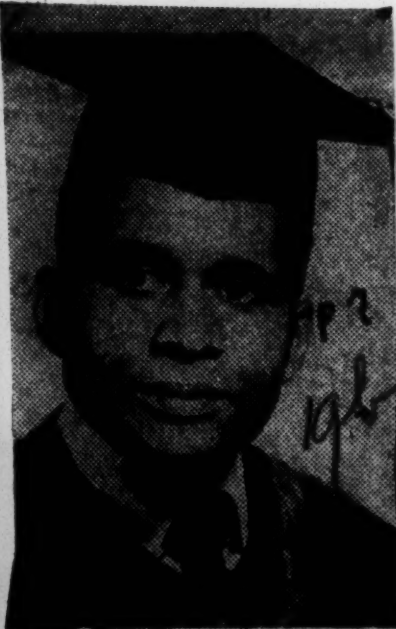
Others elected to various offices were: Dr. P. M. Nixon, Nashville; Dr. P. M. Alexander, Knoxville; Dr. O. B. Braithwaite, Memphis; Dr. A. H. Logan, Chattanooga; Dr. J. W. King, Nashville; Dr. S. P. Harris Jr.; Dr. R. L. Suggs, Shelbyville; Dr. Needham Roberts, Nashville; Dr. S. A. Curren, Knoxville; Dr. W. A. Jefferson, Memphis; Dr. A. B.

Carter, Memphis; Dr. W. B. Davis, Chattanooga, and Dr. A. H. Logan, Chattanooga.

Dr. Cooper Taylor, Memphis, outgoing president delivered the key address. The Association was welcomed to Meharry by Dr. Harold D. West, president of the college. Dr. O. B. Braithwaite responded.

The newly-elected officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary include: Mrs. Cooper Taylor, Memphis, president; Mrs. R. Q. Venson, Memphis; Mrs. Felix I. Lindo, Nashville; Mrs. J. B. Singleton Jr., Nashville; Mrs. W. R. Bell, Jackson.

Mrs. S. P. Harris Jr., Nashville; Mrs. W. H. Watson, Nashville; Mrs. A. W. Jefferson, Memphis; Mrs. W. B. Reed, Nashville.



Dr. Cooper Taylor, Memphis, Tenn., president of the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association, delivered an inspiring address to the sixty-one registered members and guests.

Meeting at the same time was the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association, who joined with the parent organization in most of the social activities.

Newly elected officers of the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association are as follows:

Dr. W. S. Ellington Jr., Nashville, president; Dr. W. H. Watson, Nashville, vice president-at-large; Dr. A. K. Smith, Memphis, recording secretary; Dr. Monroe Jordan, Nashville, executive secretary; Dr. E. T. Fields, Chattanooga, treasurer; Dr. W. G. Yarbrough, Memphis, chaplain; Dr. E. S. Kilgore, Johnson City, sergeant-at-arms.

MEHARRY GRADUATE—Dr. Edwin Charles Sullivan graduated recently from the Dental School of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. He received the first prize from the American Society of Dentistry for Children and the Missy Prize in Pedodontia.

A member of two honorary societies: Kappa Sigma Pi and Omicron Kappa Epsilon, Dr. Sullivan began his intern work at Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College, July 1. During his vacation, he visited his family in Cambridge, Mass., and the Reid family in Suffolk, Va.

Tennessee's Dentists in 20th Meeting

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The twentieth annual session of the Pan-Tennessee Dental Association, Inc., convened here June 9-11, at Meharry Medical College.

This organization, representing all of the Negro dentists in Tennessee, was welcomed to Nashville and to Meharry Medical College by Dr. Harold D. West, president of Meharry. Dr. B. Brathwaite, of Memphis, responded to President West.

NAACP heads here oppose expansion of Med Center

Spokesmen for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People told Birmingham Housing Authority officials yesterday they will oppose expansion of the Medical Center of Alabama as long as segregated facilities are planned.

The old touchy question of segregation dominated a meeting asked Harold Harper, Housing Authority executive director, with NAACP officials to discuss protests of the proposed expansion, filed with the Housing Authority here and with federal housing agencies.

About 610 Negro families would be required to relocate during a 10-year period to permit expansion of the Medical Center in a 12½-block area. Petitions signed by 700 persons of the area concerned have protested the expansion.

IN THE DISCUSSIONS, Harper brought out that a Negro hospital and nurse training school are planned, but in presenting the NAACP stand, Atty. Oscar W. Adams Jr. said the Negroes do not want a separate hospital and nurses school. They want the opportunity to use present facilities and to have Negro doctors and nurses use present or expanded facilities.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional NAACP coordinator, said that if land has become too valuable for residential use, perhaps the land could be spared for use to occupy it by adding stories to present medical school buildings, and using them on a non-segregated basis.

W. C. PATTON, head of the local NAACP chapter, said the organization would oppose the proposed expansion and separate hospital and nurse school "because NAACP opposes segregation from all angles. Negroes already are discriminated against at the University of Alabama," he said.

Mr. Harper and Hugh Denman, assistant housing authority director for redevelopment, explained that the Housing Authority had no control over the use to which the VA and University of Alabama Medical College would put the property.

They explained that it was the authority's desire to obtain the property as soon as possible to regulate its future use. No occupant would be displaced until and unless satisfactory housing at a price they could pay, was available elsewhere. Those in the lowest income brackets would be given priority for federally financed units.



Explains project—Harold Harper, executive director of the Birmingham Housing Authority, explained details of the agency's plans to obtain land for expansion of the Medical Center at a meeting yesterday with NAACP leaders and residents of the adjoining area. Others (left to right around the table) are Hugh Denman, with the Housing Authority; Orsell Billingsley Jr., Oscar Adams Jr., Emory O. Jackson, Mrs. Ruby Hurley and W. C. Patton.

ORZELL BILLINGSLEY said he did not feel the federal government should provide funds to foster segregation when President Eisenhower in his nomination address, and since, has opposed segregation.

R. A. Montgomery said he owns rental property for which he struggled through the depression years to own, and holds it for income for his later life. He asked if the income factor would be considered if the property is purchased. Housing Authority officials said they could not say on what basis this appraisal would be made.

Many of the Negro residents said they did not want to give up their homes and did not know of any suitable place to go. Emory O. Jackson, NAACP secretary, said the courts offered legal recourse to the residents and that a court fight might be required. NAACP officials emphasized that they had not opposed Negro housing projects, such as Smithfield, as some reports indicated.

'End to discrimination' in Med Center area is NAACP bid

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today had demanded an "end to discrimination" in the proposed redevelopment of 12 blocks in the Medical Center area.

The demand was immediately termed a program aimed at "teetotal non-segregation" by Col. Harold Harper, extension director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

He said segregation standards have been maintained at hospitals built with Hill-Burton Act funds, as well as in construction of public housing, over the South.

Atty. Oscar W. Adams Jr., chairman of the housing committee of the Birmingham branch, NAACP, voiced the following objections to the redevelopment plan at a meeting at Shiloh Church Sunday:

1. That the plan is objectionable because "it does not provide for suitable, safe and sanitary dwellings" for displaced persons during the redevelopment.
2. That it is objectionable because there is no plan for Negro doctors to practice in hospitals proposed for the area.
3. That it is objectionable to the NAACP "if it calls for separate hospitals for Negroes and whites."

COL. HARPER said these points all point up his and Mayor J. W. Morgan's contentions that the Negroes want "teetotal non-segregation."

Mayor James W. Morgan today said he had not heard of the latest demands, and had no comment on them.

Housing authority members have pointed out repeatedly that persons now living in the area to be redeveloped will be housed in safe and sanitary dwellings. Those coming within the income lists set by the HARB will be taken care of in low-rent public housing projects. The Birmingham Real Estate Board has promised to find suitable housing for those whose incomes are above HARB limits.

AS FOR THE DEMAND that segregation be ended in hospitals on Points 2 and 3, the reply was that the city enforces segregation here and that present practices will be continued.

The NAACP will formally protest the proposed Medical Center redevelopment plan before the

Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington Aug. 14.

The NAACP protest is the only remaining obstacle in the path of release of more than \$4 million for the purchase of land for the proposal.

Ark. Hospital Bars Negro Palsy Victims

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A 10-year-old boy, stricken with cerebral palsy, was turned away by state hospital officials last week because "We just do not have no place to put Negro children."

The boy was returned to Chicot county by Sheriff John H. Biggs.

Dr. Cleve C. Odom, superintendent, asserted that had they retained the boy, he would have to be kept in a ward with acutely mentally ill Negro males. Dr. E. W. Crow, staff physician in charge of male Negro services, added that in such a ward, other patients might seriously harm or even kill the child.

Dr. Crow termed the case a "nursing problem" — one that could be cared for at home. However, the boy's grandmother, with whom he lives, cannot offer the required care because she works.

In a telephone call to the state welfare director, Dr. Odom suggested that the grandmother be admitted to state relief rolls in order that she might give up her job and stay at home to care for the boy.

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NAACP Asks End Of D. C. Hospital Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — The elimination of racial discrimination or segregation in any form in Washington hospitals was requested today by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The request was made in letters addressed to the directors of voluntary and Federal hospitals in the District of Columbia from Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the Health Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. Branch.

In separate letters to the same authorities, Mr. Eugene Davidson, president of the Branch, urged the hospitals' full cooperation in the N. A. A. C. P.'s campaign which is on a national basis, and stressed concern for making the city of Washington an example for the rest of the nation.

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, also addressed letters to the 18 hospital directors pointing out the good results of previous successful activity of that Society in working for the dropping of racial bars in Gallinger Hospital and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and stating that Medico-Chi firmly joined hands with the N. A. A. C. P. Branch in its present objective.

At its 4th Annual Convention in St. Louis in June, the N. A. A. C. P. embarked upon a national campaign to eradicate hospital discrimination in the United States. This campaign will employ the full resources of the organization working through its National Health Committee and Branch Committees in the 1200 branches, youth councils and college chapters of the N. A. A. C. P. Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy in Howard University and editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, is chairman of the N. A. A. C. P.'s National Health Committee.

His letter to the local hospitals cited that discrimination can be found everywhere in the country. "In our city of Washington," he said, "it is manifest in the exclusion of Negro patients by some hospitals and in the exclusion of Negro physicians from staffs by all but one.

Negro patients are regularly segregated in all local voluntary hospitals which admit them. In cases where hospitals have acquired new additions, it has been the pattern for Negro patients to be herded indiscriminately into the old and outmoded quarters where only inferior accommodations and personnel attention are possible.

It is also a custom for hospital personnel to address all Negro patients by their first names, irrespective of their age or stations in life. The insulting and degrading implications of this custom are obvious.

NAACP Asks Halt to Bias In Hospitals of Washington

Letters asking the end of racial discrimination in Washington hospitals have been sent to 18 directors of voluntary and Federal hospitals in the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday.

Separate letters setting forth the NAACP's aim to "make Washington an example for the rest of the Nation" were written by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the NAACP branch's health committee; Eugene Davidson, president of the branch, and Dr. Edward C. Mazique, president of the District's Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Dr. Cobb decried the "exclusion of Negro patients by some hospitals" and their segregation in "all but one of the local voluntary hospitals."

"It has been a pattern," he wrote, "for Negro patients to be herded into outmoded quarters where only inferior accommodations and personnel attention are possible."

Dr. Cobb also cited the "degrading implications" in the hospital custom of addressing Negro patients by their first names.

The branch's drive is part of a Nation-wide campaign by the NAACP to end hospital discrimination.

WHILE hailing the end of restaurant discrimination against Negroes in Washington, D. C., and the generally improved atmosphere of the capital, a continuing infamy is the exclusion of Negro patients from some hospitals and the exclusion of Negro physicians from the staffs of all but one.

Worse, according to Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the Health Committee of the Washington NAACP branch, "Negro patients are regularly segregated in all local voluntary hospitals which admit them. In cases where hospitals have acquired new additions, it has been the pattern for Negro patients to be herded indiscriminately into the old and outmoded quarters where only inferior accommodations and personnel are possible. It is also a custom for hospital personnel to address all Negro patients by their first names, irrespective of their age and stations in life."

Dr. Cobb might well be talking about hospital practice in Pretoria and Cape Town, in South Africa, instead of Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States and of the so-called free world.

The Washington NAACP officials have appealed to the local hospital authorities to end this infamous practice and hope they immediately do so, but we are none too hopeful.

What is needed is condemnation of this awful situation from much higher source which will arouse the respectable, decent people of the capital and the country to demand an immediate end of this discrimination, segregation and insult.

The District of Columbia is governed by a committee of Congress whose attention should be called for remedial action, and who should speak out with its full authority against it.

President Eisenhower lives in Washington within a stone's throw of this infamous condition to which hundreds of thousands of his fellow countrymen are subjected, and he might well speak out as strongly against it as he recently did against alleged "book burning" and against accusations leveled at some Protestant

clergymen charged with joining Communist-front organizations. The number of American citizens in Washington, D. C., subjected to discrimination, segregation and insult in the capital's hospitals exceeds in number all of the clergymen in the United States plus all of the people who have been questioned by Congressional committees on the Communist conspiracy, so we think the President should speak out strongly in behalf of his neighbors. The moral force of an indignant Presidential denunciation of this Malanite infamy would do much to focus national attention upon it and speed remedial measures.

Medical Association Hits Hospital Discrimination

We Have Got To Pay For It

(FROM THE LOUISIANA WEEKLY)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A resolution calling for an end to racial discrimination in hospitals and pledging cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in such a campaign was adopted unanimously here by the delegates to the 58th annual convention of the National Medical Association. The resolution declares.

"The National Medical association applauds the relaxation of racial bars recently manifest in a representative of professional schools and professional societies which hitherto had been closed to persons of Negro descent. This Association strongly urges that this progress be continued until racial restrictions will have been such schools and societies, and completely eliminated from all will exert its utmost efforts to this end.

"The National Medical association directs the attention of the nation to the many forms in which racial discrimination with respect to hospital facilities exists throughout the United States and urges all its authority over such institutions to take inventory of conditions in their own hospitals and where discriminatory or segregative arrangements are found to exist, to bring them to an end, voluntarily.

"The National Medical association notes with unqualified approval, the campaign recently initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to eliminate hospital discrimination in the United States. Recognizing that the evils resultant from his form of discrimination are not a problem of physicians alone, but, even more acutely are not a problem of laymen and the citizenry as a whole, the National Medical association, wholeheartedly joins hands with the N. A. A. C. P. in this present campaign as vital to the welfare of all the American people."

Last week the National Medical Association in a strongly worded resolution called for the end of racial discrimination in hospitals and pledged cooperation with the NAACP in such a campaign.

A chain of interesting and significant related developments over the past seven years in which members of the National Medical Association have played vigorous roles has resulted in major breaches in the walls of prejudice. Eleven of 26 southern medical schools which had hitherto barred Negro students, now admit them. The doors to medical society membership in nine, or half of the 17th southern states and the District of Columbia, which previously excluded Negro physicians, are today open to them. The time is now ripe for frontal attack upon what is perhaps the greatest of all the discriminatory evils, differential treatment with respect to hospital facilities.

All interested in first class citizenship hail the action of the NMA. The NAACP has the legal brains to fight for these things in court and the doctors have the money and influence to make significant contributions both financially and morally.

Despite the fact that it has taken a long time it now appears that many of us are waking up to the fact that it takes money and not lip service to fight for first class citizenship in the courts of the land.

Starting with the Prince Hall Masons, we now have similar organizations contributing thousands of dollars to NAACP Legal Defense Fund. The Masons give \$20,000 annually. Several weeks ago a national teachers' organization contributed \$5,000 to the fund. Last week at Denver the Shriners made a \$2,500 grant to the NAACP and a similar one of \$2,500 to the National Urban League. At about the same time the Second Baptist Church of L. A. gave \$1,500 to the fund via the Courier's "EE" fund drive.

This is a good beginning. We, however, need many more organizations to say they are in the fight by putting some money down on the line. We've got to do more than talk a good fight.

The present state of affairs we now find ourselves in need be as tough as it is in regards to our civil rights had those of us with brains, money and influence acted collectively much sooner.

In our own state, we along with the State Medical Association have been shuffling our feet, but nothing more, to get qualified medical students in LSU and to practice like ordinary humans in Charity Hospital.

Resorting to the courts is the only alternative if we are desirous of being treated like first class citizens. Sure, it takes money and lawyers. The same kind of money our own businesses, corporations, unions, churches, lodges, use when fighting something which adversely affects its smooth operation.

We've got to make up our minds that we can't get something for nothing and the something we want is first class citizenship, and we've got to pay for it.

Thought He Had 'Fit'

Deny Ambulance To Dying Boy

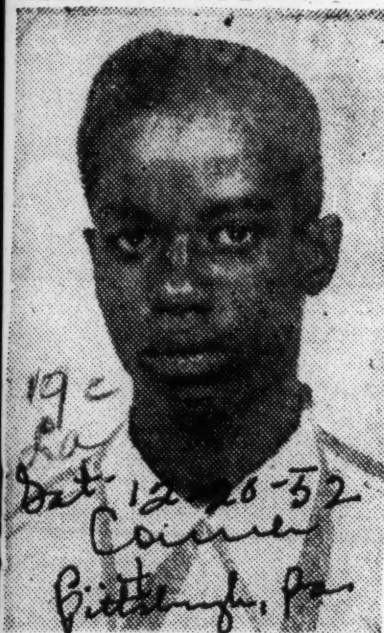
NEW ORLEANS—Willie Reese, 17, of 2210 Delery Street, recently shot in the head by Earl Luquet, 36-year-old white restaurateur, 6100 St. Claude Street, who believed him to be a robbery suspect, died in Charity Hospital here Tuesday night a few hours after the interne on an ambulance from the same institution refused to take him to the hospital.

Reese was treated in the hos-fering probably from "epilepsy," pital Nov. 19 for a flesh wound gave him a shot of a sedative of the scalp after Luquet fired and refused to take the boy to on him and two companions sus-the hospital despite the frantic pected of having held up and pleas of the youth's sister. robbed Luquet's delivery boy earlier that night.

Dr. F. A. Eigenbrod examined Reese and immediately called the hospital to send the ambulance again. However, the sister had managed to get him into a taxicab and took him to the hospital.

He underwent an emergency operation and died Tuesday evening at 6:55 o'clock. His death was attributed to a serious "subdural hematoma" or blood clot on the brain.

Luquet had been charged with aggravated battery in connection with the shooting of Reese.



WILLIE REESE

FOLLOWING HIS discharge from the hospital, the youth was placed in the Parish Prison on a capias charging him with armed robbery and his bond was set at \$5,000.

Fred Bultman, employer of the youth's sister, went to the prison and made bond for him. As they started out of the prison gate, Reese staggered and fell to the ground.

Hospital records show the ambulance was called at 12:45 P. M. and was back at the hospital by 1:20 P. M. The ambulance record stated only that the patient "had a fit."

IT WAS learned that the Charity Hospital interne on the ambulance said the youth was suf-

Oppose Segregated Detroit Hospital

19c Mich
DETROIT, Nov. 19—The proposal to use funds collected in the Capital Gifts campaign for an extension to the Parkside Hospital here is opposed by the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because the hospital is a segregated facility.

Col. 19c
At its regular monthly meeting on November 18, the board of directors of the local NAACP unit passed a resolution reiterating the Association's historic position "against segregation in any form whether in hospitals, schools, public transportation, public accommodations, or churches."

Col. 19c
The NAACP action followed announcement that the Metropolitan Detroit Building Fund had been asked to give \$2,500,000 from money collected in the campaign for the construction of a 100-bed extension to the hospital.

19c 1953

NEW YORK

HOSPITAL CLINIC BACKED

Association Pledges Aid in Face of Doctors Attacks

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday its support of the proposed low-cost clinic to be operated by Mount Sinai Hospital in the Carver House project on Madison Avenue between Ninety-ninth and 106th Streets.

Walter White, executive secretary, in a letter to State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman, released yesterday, pledged the association's assistance in the face of "attacks upon your program by the Medical Society of the County of New York."

The letter noted that the ratio of doctors to population in Harlem was only one-third of the ratio in other areas, although the incidence of tuberculosis in Central Harlem was three times as great as in the rest of the city.

Health Vs. Hate

The 10 patients who walked out of an Ohio tuberculosis sanitarium because two Negroes were placed in their ward are foolish folk. They would rather jeopardize their health, perhaps their very lives, and preserve the hate in their hearts than to have their health restored in a democratic setting.

It is inconceivable to us that one American could hate another so much that he would rather die than sleep in the same room with him during a period of recuperation from a disease from which both suffer. These patients have not heard the stories from the battlefields of Korea where color was forgotten when life and safety were involved.

But the 10 patients are not entirely to blame for their foolhardiness. They have been reared in a society which has taught them from childhood that Negroes, although they are native-born Americans, tax-payers, honest, law-abiding citizens, are nevertheless to be treated like "untouchables." For no reason other than the color of their skin they are to be shunned and isolated. They are to be segregated and discriminated everywhere except in the tax line.

They are to pay the same price for food but they are to receive it in a paper sack instead of in a plate served at a table. When they thirst, they drink the same water that soothes the parched throat of white citizens, but they must seek it from fountains marked "For Colored." When they tire, they must find a bed wherever they can because the hotels and inns in most American cities are "For Whites Only."

Even into Ohio, far removed from the deep South where these practices are common, this sub-human treatment of the colored American has found its way. The patients, in walking out of a hospital because Negroes were to be treated on an equal basis, acted only in accordance with what they have been taught. They would not have been truly all-American had they accepted the new policy of the hospital without protest.

O, how our America needs to wake up and see the harmful effect which its practices of racial segregation have upon its people and the people of the world.

We are gradually erasing the evils of bigotry, to be sure, but they should be eradicated not slowly but at once. A system which causes a citizen to value hate above health needs to be changed immediately. There is no time for waiting.

Ten Patients Walk Out As Hospital Ends Searegation

(By NNPA)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio

Ten white patients walked out of Mahoning Tuberculosis Sanatorium as the result of a new policy of ending racial segregation on wards, it was learned Saturday.

Despite the pleas of Dr. John F. Stotler, board chairman, the tuberculosis patients left the hospital. Dr. Stotler urged them to consider their health as the most important factor in their hospitalization.

THE WALKOUT followed two colored women being moved into a ward occupied by six white women. The six white women and four men left.

The policy of the trustees and Dr. H. H. Teitelbaum, hospital superintendent, calls for integration to a fuller extent than previously when patients were integrated on the floors but not in the wards. The two colored women were moved into the Division B ward in accordance with this new policy.

INTEGRATION has been urged for some time. A number of meetings were held between the trustees and representatives of the NAACP. More vigorous action was taken after Nathaniel Jones, editor of the Buckeye Review, a colored newspaper, was admitted as a patient last spring.

Colored patients, in asking for an end to segregation, said it was the practice in wards in the general hospitals here not to segregate patients and that the non-segregation practice should be extended to the sanatorium wards.

THEY ALSO complained of discrimination in treatment and quarters, but Dr. Teitelbaum said all patients received the proper treatment depending on

the case, regardless of color.

The present population of the hospital has been somewhat less than usual with about 165 patients. About 42 per cent are colored. There are 100 men.

To Leave Birmingham

Carnegie Gives
Up on Hospital

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Rev. Amos Herbert Carnegie, has given up his effort to raise funds to build a 200-bed, \$2,500,000 hospital here.

He issued a statement here Dec. 9 in which the 68-year-old Jamaican-born executive director of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., said that he "decided to abandon the project here because of the relentless opposition of

the powers that be in Birmingham."

Mr. Carnegie had been indicted here by a Jefferson County Grand Jury, Oct. 16, on alleged

edly falsely pretending "with intent to defraud" that he "had a lot that was available for building a hospital at the Medical Center in Birmingham."

AT THE TIME of the indictment, a controversy was raging over the proposed twelve-block \$4,500,000 Medical Center area relocation project, which was subsequently approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Director Albert H. Cole.

The NAACP led the opposition against the expansion project on alleged grounds of racial discrimination and "racial relocation."

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie returned to Birmingham several months ago to resume work on a similar hospital-building funds campaign to the one he had introduced to the city about eight years earlier.

THE INITIAL effort after his leaving it survived as the Birmingham-Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association. No hospital has been built as yet, although the association survives.

In a lengthy statement, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie recounts his hardships in Birmingham in which he asserts:

"I have been jailed three

contributions of major additions to equipment and furnishings to the infirmary this year, and that they will be restricted for use in the proposed new building.

The lot and two-story frame building, located at 1222 East Lake St., were donated to the Negroes of Montgomery by Ann and James Hale half a century ago.

Dr. Trenholm said the infirmary was once used as a nurses' training school, and has often been used for charity. Eight welfare patients in the hospital this week were vacated from the infirmary and will be cared for under direction of the county welfare board.

times within a month in Birmingham and treated as a common criminal because I have been trying to inspire my people to quit depending on others to do for them, and get up and go out as other people and do for themselves."

With regards to money collected for the project, he was "returning it, with many thanks to those who made the contributions."

He added that "I am leaving as I came knowing that he had taken not one red penny from anybody nor have defrauded no one." He said that he was leaving with "malice towards none, and with charity for all."

Negro Hospital
Denied Permit
To Open In '54State Officials Rule
Hale Infirmary Here
'Inadequate, Unsafe'

Refusal of the State Health Department to grant a temporary permit for Hale Infirmary to operate in 1954 as a temporary hospital for Negroes was announced yesterday by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, financial secretary of the board of trustees.

The health department ruled the building "inadequate, unsafe and outmoded."

Dr. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes, said the board of trustees hopes to launch a campaign in January to replace the condemned frame structure by a fireproof one-story structure with a similar capacity of 30 to 35 beds.

He explained there have been



NEW CITIZENS of Dade county will occupy this bassinets, one of 26 in the new ward for Negro maternity patients at Jackson Memorial Hospital which will be opened Monday. Inspecting the ward at Preston B. Bird and Nurse Emma McKay, a preview Wednesday are, left to right,

—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Weyer

Mortality Rate to Be Fought

Jackson Memorial Has Negro Maternity Ward

Jackson Memorial Hospital announced Wednesday the opening of a new maternity ward for Negro patients.

Completely equipped for obstetrical service, the ward will receive its first patients Monday. It has 26 beds and 26 bassinets.

Dr. I. E. Cato, county health commissioner, said it was expected to reduce the relatively high mortality rate for Negro mothers. The hospital's clinic for premature babies already has had striking success in sav-

ing infant lives.

The ward was inspected Wednesday by doctors and civic leaders. Built partly on the roof of an old building, it more than doubles the number of beds which had been available in the existing wing and will provide space for the first time for private Negro obstetrical patients.

"Up to this time, Dr. C. C. Hillman, hospital superintendent said, "most Negro babies in this county have been delivered by

midwives because of lack of facilities. Jackson has been able to accept only emergency cases referred by the health department."

Some non-emergency cases have been handled at Christian Hospital for Negroes and at Dade County Hospital. But the need for increased hospital facilities has been pointed out in a number of surveys.

Dr. Hillman said the county commission has been working for some time to expand this service. Construction was financed by bonds voted two years ago for increased facilities at the hospital.

Hope For The Future

MOUNT Sinai Hospital in Miami, Florida, has just added two more Negro doctors to its staff, Dr. Samuel H. Johnston in the Roentgenology Department, and Dr. William A. Patterson, Jr., to the Department of Internal Medicine, according to a recent announcement by Dr. Max Orovitz, the President of the Mount Sinai Hospital Board.

This step follows the appointment earlier this year of Dr. Aubrey Warren Henry to the medical staff of the hospital. Dr. Henry's appointment was the first time in the South that a Negro physician had been given staff privileges in a voluntary white hospital.

It is significant that this precedent-breaking step was taken by a Jewish-controlled hospital. This fact should help to dispel any lingering feelings of anti-Semitism that may still exist among unthinking Negroes. The members of the Jewish group, themselves subject to race prejudice by people with Ku Klux Klan ideas, have given vigorous help in winning for Negroes greater justice in race relations, as anyone who has worked for stronger civil rights legislation on either the state or federal level can testify. It took courage for members of the Jewish group in Miami to pioneer in giving hospital privileges to Negro doctors in a hospital hitherto staffed entirely by whites.

'LOST' AGENCIES GET MRS. HOBBY'S HELP

**Aide Assigned to Give Special
Attention to Five Venerable
Federal Responsibilities**

By BESS FURMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has added to her staff a consultant on special institutions to look out for five ventures of the Government that have been gathered under her administrative wing.

The consultant is Edmund Baxter, a Government career man whose former assignment was in the office of the Federal Security Administration, where he made a notable record in furthering the school construction program at a time when materials were restricted. Money and materials were made to go much farther through simplification of school-house design.

The institutions which have become his charges are St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Howard University and Freedman's Hospital, all in the District of Columbia, and the American Printing House for the Blind, at Lexington, Ky. In these institutions all taxpayers have an interest going back as far as 100 years before the Civil War.

With the exception of the American Printing House for the Blind, a non-profit institution that gets 80 per cent of its income from other sources, all the institutions are in the main financed by the Federal Government. All are in need of any wizardry Mr. Baxter may have acquired through making four school houses appear when there was money and steel for only three.

When Mrs. Hobby first settled down to a study of her department's budget she was both surprised and puzzled to find these institutions part of her accounting. They were all separate entities, independent in action, which did not fit into the typical governmental organization chart, yet she was charged with presenting their cases to the Bureau of the Budget. She was responsible for their economic well-being.

She took this seriously. She visited the institutions. She set up

a plan for them.

Heads of institutions that had led a catch-as-catch-can existence on the periphery of government for most of a century are now beating a trail to the office of Mr. Baxter. And Mr. Baxter takes time to go out and look over the plants and talk plans. No one expects fast results. The institutions are all well-trained in patience.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, on a beautiful site overlooking the Potomac River, was created by act of Congress in 1855 to provide "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane." It is famed, the world over for doing just that.

It has always been a Federal institution. Some members of Congress have recently argued that since most of the patients in St. Elizabeth's come from the District of Columbia the hospital should be turned over to Washington as

of its standing in the mental health field as a trail-blazer in techniques, to the Interior Department, thence to the Federal Security Agency for psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses and finally to the newest Cabinet department.

The American Printing House for the Blind, chartered by Ken-tucky in 1858 to assist public institutions in the education of blind youth of the country, has had an annual appropriation from Congress since 1879. These funds are for use in buying Braille books for boys and girls in schools for the blind and in organized classes for the blind in school systems. This appropriation was \$10,000 annually from 1879 to 1919, when it jumped to \$40,000. In 1927 it became \$65,000 and in 1938 rose to \$115,000. Costs of Braille production have so mounted that about the same service as in 1938 the appropriation is now \$175,000 annually. This is 12 per cent of the printing house revenues.

The next few years the number of Negro doctors, dentists and nurses, a little less than half of those in the United States have been trained at Howard. Last year the university graduated sixty-seven doctors of medicine, forty-six dentists and seven dental hygienists. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has pointed to a great need for more Negro doctors and nurses. Mr. Baxter is giving thought to this problem.

Finis Davis, superintendent of the printing house, came to Washington recently for a conference with Mr. Baxter. Unquestionably, pleas for larger appropriations will be presented to future Congresses for these reasons:

The number of blind children in the population has been rapidly increasing because of a new disease appearing only in infants born prematurely. Materials for the blind are being diversified to include recordings and play materials as well as Braille. Costs are increasing.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf was founded by Congress in 1857. It includes two schools, Gallaudet College, only institution in the world that offers a college education to the deaf, and Kendell School, of grade and high school levels, primarily a teacher-training school for the deaf.

Its buildings in northeast Washington were up-to-the-minute in 1915, but now are outmoded and overcrowded. Double-decker beds have doubled the dormitory capacity, but not the classroom space. A building project is long overdue at the institution, but Bureau of the Budget officials have asked for legislative clarification of the act creating it. It has gotten along for ninety-six years with annual appropriations without this clarification.

Leonard M. Elstad, its executive officer, will confer with Mr. Baxter on this issue.

Freedman's Hospital dates back to a law of March 3, 1865, "to establish a bureau for relief of freed men and refugees." It was first known as Freedman's Hospital Asylum. The War Department ran



Associated Press

AIDS OLD AGENCIES: Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who has named an aide to look out for five old independent Federal institutions under her wing.

a municipal institution. Others have proposed that the district pay a large part of the construction cost of new buildings.

Winfred Overholser, superintendent, contends that St. Elizabeth's deserves national support because

Integration Favored By Doctors, Survey Reveals

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — What are the feelings of the white southern doctor concerning integration of hospital facilities for Negro patients and physicians?

In an effort to find the answer, the Southern Educational Fund, Inc., recently sent questionnaires to 42,500 white doctors listed as practicing in the seventeen southern and border states and the District of Columbia.

Journal and
THE QUESTIONNAIRE asked the physician to express preference for one of three plans for admission of patients—admission to the same hospital without segregation; to the same hospital with segregation or provision of separate hospitals for the two races.

It asked also whether they would favor admission of Negro doctors to their county medical societies and whether the white doctors would favor the granting of hospital privilege to Negro doctors in hospitals where they practiced.

ONLY 5,750 of the physicians queried, or 13.5 percent, replied. Of these, 3,698 or 64 percent of the total voting favored admission of both races to the same hospitals on a segregated basis.

Integration of wards was favored by 978, or 17 percent of those voting. Separate hospitals were voted for by 678 or 11 percent of those replying. The remaining 8 percent voted for combinations of the three plans or did not answer the question.

2-2-4-18-53
REPLYING TO THE question on admission of Negro physicians to county medical associations, the replies were overwhelmingly favorable with 4,090, a total of 71 percent, voting affirmatively. Qualified approval was voiced by 196 or an additional three percent.

The granting of hospital staff privileges was voted by 3,644 or 63 percent, with 603 or 14 percent giving qualified approval.

THE QUESTIONNAIRES were sent to physicians in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware,

Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

For the individual states Arizona and New Mexico were strongest in their approval of integration and the admission of Negro doctors to society membership and hospital staff privileges.

* * *
THE DISTRICT OF Columbia, with 43 percent for integration of patients and 82 percent for the admission of Negro doctors, and Maryland, with 75 percent were next.

The returns indicated that physicians practicing in cities were usually more liberal in their views than were their rural colleagues.

Denies Walkout Of Employees Who Resent Changes

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

Frank Wilson, superintendent of Grady hospital, announced yesterday that the \$2,000,000 Hughes Spalding pavilion is being operated as a "part of Grady hospital," but denied reports that there had been a "wholesale" walk-out by employees who resented the semi-charity arrangement.

Wilson said that one-half of the third floor and the entire fourth floor of the pavilion are being used by an overflow of obstetrical patients from Grady hospital. The superintendent said that the move was necessitated by a "lack of use of its (Hughes Spalding) facilities by patients for whom it was designed."

The Grady superintendent cited statistics which indicated that the hospital lost approximately \$37,000 in its first six months of operation. There was, he said, an average of 80 vacant beds a day during the six month period.

PRIVATE PATIENTS

Wilson said that Charles Wilson, superintendent of the Hughes Spalding pavilion, will be in charge of private patients at the hospital and "charity patients will continue as regular Grady patients under Grady supervision."

Charity patients were moved to the ultra-modern building on February 1, an aide said.

Wilson denied reports that Negro supervisors at the hospital had been fired and pointed out that only one white person — a dietician — is employed at the pavilion. He also denied that separate facilities for white and Negroes had been installed at the building.

Charles H. Wilson, superintendent of the Spalding pavilion, declined comment on the new arrangement, declaring that any comment would have to come from members of the hospital authority.

The Grady superintendent said that no one has resigned in protest against the new arrangement. An aide in the superintendent's office revealed that one person had declined a job after she found out that charity patients were being

moved to the hospital.

NEGRO INTERNES

Wilson averred that the new set-up would not "put the Negro intern program, adding: "We'll be glad to accept any applications."

The November-December Grand Jury returned a presentment urging "greater use" of the Spalding pavilion. The jury noted that the new hospital reserved for private Negro patients had less than 25 per cent occupancy at the time of a Grand Jury committee visit, while the regular facilities for both whites and Negro patients were extremely congested.

The five-floor ultra-modern building was dedicated last June. At that time it was hailed as the largest private hospital for Negroes in the South. Governor Herman Talmadge and Dr. B. E. May, president of Morehouse college, spoke at the dedication ceremonies.

A hospital aide pointed out that the old obstetrical department at Grady was crammed and crowded. The annual hospital report indicates that 4,403 Negroes received obstetrical service at Grady hospital in 1952.

Frank Wilson concluded that, "All we are doing is using the bed space that is available."

\$125,000 Appropriated For Negro Health Center

By DERICK DANIELS

Fulton County Commission appropriated \$125,000 Wednesday from bond funds to erect a new West Side health center for Negroes.

Commissioners said they hope it will be possible to get one-third of the cost from federal Hill-Burton funds. But it's no certainty, they said, since Congress is reducing its aid to local hospital construction.

HEALTH SITE

The health center will be built on Sunset Ave., N. W., on property donated by a Negro charitable group. It will replace a private home which now serves as a clinic for about 50,000 Negroes.

Commissioner I. Gloer Hailey, in urging the county to go ahead with building even if federal funds cannot be obtained, called the new West Side center "the

most needed health facility in Georgia."

The board also adopted a resolution from Commissioner R. L. (Shorty) Doyal aimed at establishment of a six-county water authority with power to issue revenue certificates.

Doyal asked for immediate meeting of the Fulton County legislative delegation with representatives from Atlanta and Gwinnett, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton and Fayette Counties, along with mayors of towns that have their own water systems.

RIVER STUDY

The conference should look into a plan for comprehensive development of the Chattahoochee River and study costs of a system

THE FIRST RESIDENT PHYSICIAN receives acclaim for a year's work at the Hughes Spalding Pavilion. Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority Advisory Committee fetes Dr. Roosevelt Jackson with a gold cup. Shown left to right are Miss Grace T.

Hamilton, secretary, Charles Wilson, administrator, Dr. Jackson, Fred L. Cannon, chairman, Hughes Spalding, Jr., and Clayton R. Yates. (Perry Photo)



of dams and basins, Doyal said.

The board renewed five liquor store licenses and turned down renewal of one, over the objection of Commissioner Hailey.

Hailey asked the board to defer action in the case of Milton Howard Rauzin who has a license to sell on Roosevelt Highway but has not used it.

DENIES PLEA

The board denied his renewal after County Attorney Harold Sheats said he thought it bad policy to let a man keep a license unused. Sheats said he thought Rauzin, who has been denied a state liquor license, only wanted to keep the Fulton permit so he could peddle it.

Commissioner Doyal seconded Hailey's motion to defer action but after the attorney's remarks he voted with the 4-1 majority to cancel the license.

The board instructed county manager A. E. Fuller to negotiate with Union Central, Liberty Mutual and Prudential Life Insurance companies on a contract for all the county's life and

health and accident policies.

Fuller had recommended a "package" deal offered by Union Central and Liberty Mutual, but Commissioners Camp and James Aldredge said they "refused to just throw out Prudential," which now writes the life policies for health department employees.

1st Spaulding Resident Dr. Feted at Meet

The first Negro doctor to complete a year as a resident physician of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion was feted yesterday, as he expressed some misgivings at the apparent slow acceptance of the Negro community and hope for a brighter future for what he termed "Atlanta's only class A hospital for Negroes."

Dr. Roosevelt P. Jackson, 33-year-old native of South Bend, Indiana, announced that he would continue to work with the Pavilion while he set up a private practice in Atlanta.

Dr. Jackson asserted the importance of establishing a training program to attract young Negro physicians to the area and indicated that ultimate success of the Pavilion depends on the development of a teaching center for post graduate medical education. He said that the resources of this would increase the number of Negro physicians to provide improved medical care both for Atlanta and completely by the populace.

Grady and abolish dual segregation by insurance companies and welfare agencies. He said that insurance companies should be encouraged to pay higher premiums for hospital care, because good medical care is expensive, and many companies have lagged behind in their rates.

MANY PROBLEMS OVERCOME

Patient List Keeps Growing At the Spalding Pavilion

By KATHERINE BARNWELL

The \$2,000,000 Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Hospital admitted 1,278 Negro patients during its first year of operation—and officials report the hospital has made "good progress despite many perplexing problems."

Charles H. Wilson Jr., administrator, said Atlanta's first completely equipped hospital for Negro pay patients "has moved along as well as could be expected in its first year."

He said the Negro community was "slow to accept the hospital and utilize its facilities" but the number of patients is increasing steadily.

Journal and Ga.
THE FIRST PATIENT, 41-year-old Ruby Mae Miles, was admitted July 7, 1952, for a tonsillectomy. She promptly decided the hospital was "so beautiful I'd like to stay here a long time."

Mr. Wilson said nearly all patients agree with Ruby Mae that the hospital is beautiful and modern beyond expectations.

But the 125-bed institution averaged only 25 patients a day during its first month. The average census increased to 39 pay patients a day in June of this year.

During its first seven months of operation, the hospital had an operating deficit of \$35,000.

Although the Hughes Spalding Pavilion was operated independently at first, it became a unit of Grady Hospital in February. And 50 of the hospital's beds were allocated to the Grady obstetrical service for charity patients. Mr. Wilson said that for this reason the finances of the hospital were integrated with Grady's.

Dec: 7-12-53
DECISION TO USE 50 of the beds for charity patients was made because there were not enough pay patients utilizing the facility, Wilson said.

Mr. Wilson said one of his biggest problems was getting sufficient trained Negro personnel to staff the hospital. He had difficulty in finding a qualified anesthesiologist and dietitian, he said. He now has both posts filled, however.

The hospital has 30 registered nurses and 29 nurses aides. The administrator said the turnover in nursing personnel has been "fairly small."

Another problem, he said, was the fact that only a few Negroes had hospitalization insurance. He said a concentrated effort has been made to get more Negro industrial employees in the Atlanta area covered by such insurance. He added he has noted "a marked increase in patients having hospitalization insurance in the last few months."

MR. WILSON said another problem has been lack of support of the hospital by some Negro doctors—and by some white doctors. He said some Negro doctors have not admitted any of their patients to the hospital even though they are on the medical staff.

"I don't know how to explain their lack of support," he said.

The Hughes Spalding Pavilion has 475 physicians on the attending staff, including 26 Negro doctors. Dr. J. B. Harris, who formerly headed the Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, is president of the medical staff.

Fred Cannon, manager of a soft drink bottling company here, is chairman of the advisory committee of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion which is composed of both white and Negro members. Mr. Cannon said he believes the hospital has made progress all year even though it has had "a lot of problems."

HE DESCRIBED the Negro hospital as "a wonderful institution," but said it has not had the full support of all the doctors. He said the biggest need now is wider hospitalization insurance coverage of Negroes.

"I think the hospital will come along all right," he added.

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, secretary of the advisory board and



Staff Photos—Bill Kimbrough

SURGERY UNDER WAY AT SPALDING PAVILION

More Than 400 Operations Performed in First Year

prominent Negro civic leader, said use of the hospital is "growing steadily." She said one purpose was to provide first-class hospital facilities for Negro citizens who can afford to pay, and the hospital "has succeeded in doing this."

She named as another purpose the attraction of Negro doctors to this area by providing a hospital teaching program. She said little progress has been made in this area.

Frank Wilson, superintendent of Grady Hospital and secretary of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, said the hospital became a unit of Grady because there were not enough pay pa-



HOSPITAL HAS ELECTRONIC WARNING DEVICE

Dr. J. B. Harris, C. H. Wilson Jr., F. L. Cannon

ing is to be located on property deeded the county by a Negro group. *Jan 7-3-53*

The plans call for the erection of a modern structure at an overall cost of not more than \$125,000, and to accommodate 40,000 people. The money is to come from bond money of \$194,000 which the department has on hand for construction. Health Board Chairman Richard Hull said.

Approval was made with a proviso that the department exhaust every effort to obtain federal aid in construction of the clinic.

Atlanta World
**County OKs
W Side Negro
Health Center**
Atlanta, Ga.

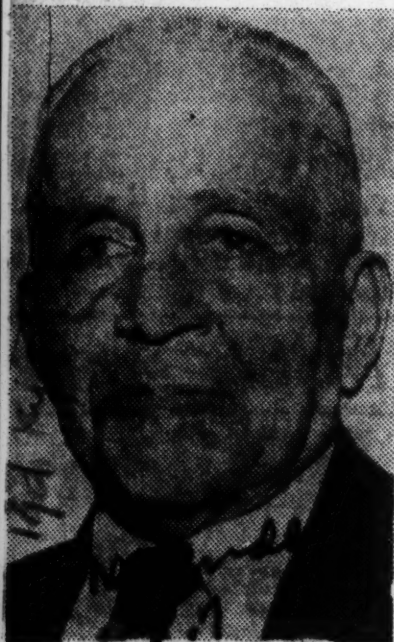
The Fulton County Commission has given the Board of Health the go-ahead signal on construction of a proposed Westside Health Center for Negro patients. The build-

19d 1953

KENTUCKY

Name Hospital In Kentucky For Wendell

LEXINGTON, Ky.—A \$1,250,000 building last week was dedicated and named in honor of Dr. Thomas Tyler Wendell during ceremonies at the Kentucky Eastern State hospital.



DR. T. T. WENDELL

The new building has complete hospital facilities with cafeteria, infirmary, occupational therapy room and other medical aides. It contains living quarters for 350 patients and 30 employees.

Speakers at the dedication included State Senator R. P. Moloney, commissioner of mental health; Frank M. Gaines, jr., former Governor of Kentucky; Flem D. Sampson and Superintendent Charles D. Feuss, jr.

Dr. Wendell is a retired Lexington physician who served as a full-time doctor at Eastern State hospital for 20 years. According to Sampson, Dr. Wendell is the first living person for whom a state building has been named.

30 mental health clinics badly needed, will you help?

Remember that old saw about a stitch in time saves nine?

It applies to mental health, too.

Knit your brows, Alabamians, and listen to Floyd McGowin, chairman of the statewide campaign to be conducted by the Alabama Assn. for Mental Health for funds to combat mental illness.

"Alabama now has two full time clinics and three part time clinics for people who cannot get psychiatric help elsewhere," Mr. McGowin said.

The clinics are Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, full time; Florence, Tuskegee and Mobile, part time.

"Treatments these patients get at these clinics often does a good preventive job that keeps them out of a mental hospital later on," Mr. McGowin said.

"Now remember this:

"If you prevent only three persons from getting in a mental hospital, you have saved enough money to support a full time clinic for examination and treatment of mental cases."

Mr. McGowin said Alabama needs 30 full time mental health clinics.

SOME 3000 PERSONS went through Alabama's five mental health clinics in 1952. Many more people needed such care.

"The funds you give in our drive during the week of May 4 will help us get the clinics we need," Mr. McGowin said.

"Treatment at mental health clinics is primarily of a preventive nature," Mr. McGowin continued. "The clinics are aimed at preventing early emotional difficulties from developing into serious mental illness. This is done by giving each patient individual help.

"Patients may require many return visits. So sufficient staff must be available to give individual help to each patient.

"That takes money, time and effort."

THE STATE CHAIRMAN said the State Health Department now receives \$12,500 from state funds for its mental hygiene work.

Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer, is asking the Legislature to increase the mental health appropriation for the state from \$12,500 to \$30,000. Such an increase would permit establishment of four more mental health clinics in the state. Contributions from citizens over

the state will help staff and maintain these clinics, too. Over the state, contributions can be mailed to Mental Health in care of your local postmaster. In Jefferson County, contributions should be mailed to the Social Hygiene and Mental Health Assn., Public Health Building, Birmingham.

Mr. McGowin urged Alabamians to "take the cobwebs away from your eyes and look at the facts, these facts:

"We now have one physician to care for 529 sick people in our mental hospitals in Alabama, whereas the American Psychiatric Assn. says we need one physician for every 150 sick people.

"WE NOW HAVE just one nurse to care for 625 persons in our mental hospitals in Alabama, while we need a nurse for every 40 sick persons.

"We now have one attendant for every 10 sick people in our mental hospitals, but we need as a minimum one attendant for every six sick people."

Mr. McGowin said Bryce Hospital at Tuscaloosa was built to care for 2163 patients. It now houses 4706 patients.

Searcy Hospital for Negroes, at Mount Vernon, now houses 2172 patients—93 per cent more than its capacity.

Partlow School, for mental defectives, now has 1233 patients and a long waiting list. It should house less than 1100 persons.

"It will take money to help raise Alabama's pitiful standards and facilities for mental cases," Mr. McGowin said.

"What you give the week of May 4 will help. So give."

Taborian Hospital Celebration In Mound Bayou Next Thursday To Be Outstanding Event In Miss. History

Gov. White Slated To Be First State Chief Executive To Speak In State Historic All Negro Town

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Feb. 3. for those who may not be able to (Special)—A record crowd will get seats in the auditorium. be here next Thursday to hear the Governor of Mississippi Honorable Hugh L. White deliver the principal address at the Taborian Hospital celebration, leading state institution of its kind, owned and operated for the benefit of members by the Mississippi Jurisdiction of the International Order of Twelve, Knights and Daughters of Tabor, whose membership constitutes the largest fraternal body in the state.

The celebration is destined to become an outstanding event in Mississippi history with Governor White as the first Governor of the state to deliver an address in this historic all Negro town.

The Mayor of the town, Hon. B. A. Green, said today that everything is being done to take care of the largest crowd in the colorful history of Mound Bayou, which includes a visit by famed President Theodore Roosevelt, and the great crowd who came here last year to hear a speech by Negro Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois.

The mayor's prediction of a record breaking crowd was based on the fact that the celebration will draw from more than 25,000 members of the organization throughout the state and the fact that Governor White has grown greatly in the esteem and admiration of the Negro citizens since taking office for his second time as Governor of the state which will bring a large number of non-members of the organization from many sections of the state here to hear his speech.

The Governor is scheduled to speak on the afternoon program, beginning at 2 o'clock in the high school auditorium. The officers in charge of the arrangements have made plans for 100 speakers



TABORIAN HEAD: The head of the Knights & Daughters of Tabor who are celebrating the founding of their first hospital at Mound Bayou, Miss., on February 12th is Sir P. M. Smith, International Chief Grand Mentor, and Chief Grand Master of the Mississippi Jurisdiction of the Order.

which will include the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and various groups of the organization.

The morning program scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock will feature an address by Dr. J. H. White, President of the State Vocational College for Negroes at Itta Bena, Miss.

The Taborian Hospital was built in 1942 at a cost of more than \$100,000, and has a capacity of 60 patients, its capacity being almost constantly overrun because of the great demand and need for its service. The staff includes physicians, surgeons, nurses and technicians and is operated under the direction of Dr. P. M. George, of Mound Bayou, as chief medical officer.

Recently the hospital entered an

agreement with Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., for the internment of some of its most promising young physicians and surgeons, and for regular visits and consultations with specialists of the Meharry Medical College teaching staff.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the Taborian hospital has rendered and is rendering a great service to the health and hospital needs of Negroes of the state.

The officers of the Mississippi Jurisdiction of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, whose motto is "In God Alone Is Safety," are: Sir P. M. Smith, Chief Grand Mentor, Mound Bayou; Sir B. A. Green, attorney, Mound Bayou; Daughter Mary B. Filyow, G. H. P., Darlove; Sir J. W. Chambers, V. G. M., Arcola; Daughter Janie F. Stringer, V. G. P., Columbus; Sir C. A. Johnson, C. G. S., Shelby; Daughter Martha A. Skinner, C. G. R., Leland.

TABORIAN STAR

Sir J. W. Chambers, Editor; Sir Lee Harris, C. G. T., Mound Bayou; Sir L. A. Penn, G. P. P., Hollandale; Daughter P. H. Harris, G. Q. M., Clarksdale; Rev. H. C. Cherry, C. G. O., Benoit; Daughter B. E. Hanceok, C. G. Pr., Leland; Daughter Lillie D. Garner, G. I. St., Greenville.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Daughter Ruby Hughes, Chairman, Coahoma.

What Negroes are doing—

Campaign to build 200-bed hospital here

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, Washington, D. C., founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., is in Birmingham as a part of a nationwide tour of 50,000 miles he is making to sell the program of the foundation to the nation.

The foundation aims to assist in providing Negroes a proportionate share of hospital beds needed to meet their health requirements in communities where they are a large segment of the population—in cities having a population of 10,000 or more Negroes.

Negro leaders of Birmingham, remembering the fine job which the Rev. Carnegie did here 10 years ago, have invited him to resume his efforts for a 200-bed hospital and nurses home. Ten years ago, the Rev. Carnegie was able to get Negro employees and their employers to cooperate in a payroll deduction plan.

This time the plan which the Rev. Carnegie is proposing for the building of the proposed hospital is simple, easy and painless. The Negro self-help plan invites every Negro in the United States to join the

foundation and pay an average of \$1 a year, to be collected through 45,000 churches. Once a year the nationwide \$1 membership campaign will be launched. It is hoped that millions of dollars will be raised on that Sunday, with which the foundation will go into local communities and build, equip and endow local hospitals.

The foundation has authorized the transfer of national headquarters to Birmingham, and the \$1-a-year campaign will be started here. All funds raised locally and nationally will be allocated here until this first hospital has been built, equipped and endowed. It will be the pilot for others to be established throughout the country.

There are three other types of memberships: A five-year membership for \$5, 10 years for \$10 and a life membership for \$50.

The Mineral District Medical Society of Birmingham gave the Rev. Carnegie a written vote of approval of the movement.

Local officers are the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, president; the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; the Rev. J. C. Wilson, second vice president; Dr. L. D. Green, third

vice president; the Rev. Luke Bearu, treasurer; Miss Mattie B. Rowe, secretary. These officers, together with the Rev. M. Thornton, will compose the executive committee.

The money which was raised here 10 years ago has been used to purchase property on Sixth Avenue, South, between 16th and 17th Streets on which to build the hospital.

Ninety per cent of cash raised will be held in trust in a Birmingham bank, under trusteeship of the bank, until all of the \$2,500,000 has been raised. Building of the hospital will not be started until then. Application will be made for federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act.

Negroes open drive for 200-bed hospital and nurses home

Negro citizens launched a campaign here last night in behalf of a proposed 200-bed hospital and nurses home at the Medical Center.

The Rev. A. H. Carnegie, president of the National Hospital Foundation, in addressing a rally at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church estimated the cost at \$2,500,000.

"Providentially," he said, "we now own a site in the Medical Center—a quarter of a block."

He said Birmingham has been chosen by the National Hospital Foundation as the site of the first hospital under a plan of the foundation.

The Rev. Carnegie said, "we plan to build a hospital second to none anywhere in the United States, where the Negro sick will always find welcome, where the Negro physician can treat his patient . . . where Negro girls who want to enter the nursing field will find opportunities for training and practice."

The money will be raised, he said, by asking the 230,000 Negroes of Birmingham and 17,000,000 throughout the country to join a "dollar a year" campaign.

Has It Been Properly Checked?

We asked the so-called Birmingham leaders whether they have made an adequate check of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., headed by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie of Washington, D. C.? We doubt it? We believe that our so-called leaders have accepted merely what the visiting, or floating, Rev. Carnegie has told them.

Who elected Dr. Carnegie to be president of the organization? Is he bonded? Or those to handle the money bonded? What part has any of the officers of the National Hospital Foundation played in the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association? Let all of these be checked, and by some agency like Dunn and Bradstreet.

The Birmingham World can neither support Dr. Carnegie nor his movement. We have told him this to his face.

He calls this a nation-wide campaign. He calls the hospital movement an "all Negro hospital." He argues that it is a self-help project. Self-help is a phrase used by a number of money raisers because of its psychological potency. Negro church-goers know better than the Rev. Carnegie the meaning of self-help because they have built edifices mostly out of their sweated earnings.

What has the Rev. Carnegie to show that he has built? What church has he pastored? What has he done the ten years since he was first here with his "penny plan" hospital fund drive which apparently has been remodeled as the "dollar-a-year" scheme.

We express surprise to find the names of some of our leaders on the letterhead of Rev. Carnegie's fund-raising organization in the light of their knowledge of the facts about the operation of a hospital, even should one be constructed. This newspaper has said before that the names listed as endorsing the hospital-building movement does not make it acceptable to us.

In one release sent out by the Rev. Carnegie he says "the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc. met March 26 . . . and unanimously voted to merge their efforts." Strangely, the Rev. C. H. George, president of the association issued no statement to this effect. Meantime it might be asked "What has the foundation to merge?" Since the association has the property and the foundation has the "plan", why didn't Rev. Carnegie hook in with the association and help complete the job? See, that?

One might suspect that the Rev. Carnegie wanted a fund movement of his own. From what we have seen the NHF belongs to him with the officers and board of directors merely giving his name a setting in which to glitter like diamonds in a facet. He says that "the movement is founded by a Negro; it is being directed by Negroes; is being financed by Negroes . . . (but) . . . is not going to establish Negro hospitals; it is going out to establish hospitals." This is double-talk.

planned

Rev. Amos H. Carnegie Blasts Whole Negro Press

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
Managing Editor, Birmingham
World

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, president of "The National Hospital Foundation, Inc." issued a blast at the whole Negro press July 3 when questioned about money raised during the current campaign.

"The Negro press," he stated, "is not interested in anything constructive." When reminded that he said the professional fund-raiser said "I'll deny it all on the strongest language if you print it." He is trying to raise \$21 million for 200-bed hospital in the Medical Center.

Sunday, June 28, there appeared in The Birmingham News a 33-inch ad about the "Foundation" plan and listed what the money-raiser listed as the "Ten Commandments to the Negro People of the United States of America."

He listed as "officers of the Foundation" the names of "Rev. C. H. George, first vice-president; Rev. J. O. Wilson, district superintendent of the Birmingham District of the Methodist Church, second vice-president; Dr. L. D. Green, president Birmingham (Midland District) Negro Medical Society; Rev. Luke Beard, pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, treasurer; Miss Mattie B. Rowe, columnist for The Birmingham News, secretary; and Mrs. G. M. Anderson, civic and religious leader, member executive committee."

What seemed to have nettled the Rev. Carnegie was the questioning of him with reference to a meeting and two other persons, Mr. Welch and Mrs. Carrie Gardner (manager the Birmingham office of Fuller Products Company) held Thursday, July 3 with a white group at the Central YWCA.

Rev. Carnegie had come to the office when he was questioned and announced that the United States Treasury Department had ruled contributions to his hospital movement tax exempt. He said "now we can go to town."

He promised to provide an interview at his office "and answer all of your questions." He then suggested, "If you were following my radio program (over WMBB) you would have the answers to your questions. However, neither Rev. Carnegie, the Rev. Beard, treasurer or Miss Rowe, secretary, have made public a financial re-

port of funds collected. However, Miss Rowe is presently recovering from illness.

Interviewer at her office, Mrs. Gardner talked freely about how she became a participant in the conference. "Rev. Carnegie asked me to go and sit in on a conference he had scheduled with some white people. He said that some other persons invited to go had not shown up. I knew nothing about the hospital movement and was anxious to go along and hear what was said."

She identified two of the three white persons at the conference as Mrs. Florence Adams, executive director of the Community Chest and Miss Robertta Morgan, director of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces. She called the Community Chest to verify the information she gave.

"What went on at this conference?" Mrs. Gardner was asked.

She answered that "they had his record the past 20 years and named city after city where he raised money." She estimated that the discussion covered eight states. She related other questions which she said that were pounded at the fund-raiser.

Eight years ago the Rev. Carnegie came to Birmingham and organized the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association. This association is currently headed by the Rev. George who is also listed as vice-president of the Carnegie-led movement. The association owns property on the Southside.

The "Foundation" is incorporated in Washington, D. C. Rev. Carnegie is its president although it is not clear whether he was elected to this office by the Birmingham group or in Washington.

Questioned with reference to the ad in the NEWS, Mr. Carnegie said it was "paid for by 30 or more white business men who said where they wanted to place the ad." He did not identify those business men who paid for the advertisement. He declined to explain why he did not persuade them to use the Negro newspaper press to which he had offered so much material for publication.

Mr. Welch nor any of the others listed as attending the July 2 Carnegie-arranged conference was contacted for a statement. Mrs. Gardner said that Mr. Welch explained that his only interest was trying

to find out what became of the Southside property owned by the hospital movement. She said that it was admitted by Rev. Carnegie that the Foundation did not own this property.

"You should be giving cooperation to the movement," Rev. Carnegie lectured after he had assailed the Negro press. He promised to answer "all of your questions" but did not reveal how much money he had collected and how it had been used.

He was asked to explain why he changed secretaries so often. He said this was for economy purposes since a secretary was not needed regularly.

Fire Medic Who Passed For White

KEENE, N. H. Dr. Albert C. Johnston, a New Orleans physician who moved here and for seven years lived as white — an experience that formed the basis for a motion picture, "Lost Boundaries," has been asked to resign, effective July 5, as radiologist at Elliott Community hospital.

The announcement was made Friday by Chester Kingsbury, president of the hospital's board of trustees. Kingsbury's announcement carried no detailed reasons for dropping Dr. Johnston.

However, in a latter statement he said the physician was being dropped for "neglect of duties" and that his race did not enter into it. "The only bone of contention was the amount of time Dr. Johnston devoted to hospital procedures," Kingsbury said.

Dr. Johnston was even more specific in giving details of his being fired from the hospital staff. He told reporters the board objected to the amount of time he was devoting to private practice. He said he would not fight the request for his resignation.

Dr. Johnston, a practicing physician in New Orleans, moved here with his family, a wife, a son, and daughter in 1940. The Johnston family being of light skin, residents of Keene were not aware of their Negro blood when they arrived in the city.

They soon became fixtures in the town and important in civic and social circles. As a result Dr. Johnston's practice grew and he soon became the town's leading physician. This brought about his appointment as a member of the board and as instructor at Elliott Community hospital.

Following Pearl Harbor Dr. Johnston decided to enlist in the US Navy, feeling that it was his patriotic duty. It was during the FBI's investigation of his affairs

and family connections that it was learned that he was a Negro.

When news of this came out, newspapers rushed to the physician for stories of his life. This story was later made into the picture "Lost Boundaries."

When the picture was released many thought the publicity would lead to Dr. Johnston's dismissal from the hospital staff. Instead he was given a vote of confidence and kept on the hospital staff.

Has there come about a change in Keene's thinking on the race question or is it as the board president says? Anyway Dr. Johnston leaves the hospital job after July 5.

19d 1953

NEW YORK

NO RACIAL BIAS FOUND IN HOSPITAL DEATHS

A committee of six physicians and one clergyman appointed last March by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to investigate premature deaths at Fordham Hospital reported no evidence of racial discrimination, the association said yesterday.

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, had asked the committee to look into recent deaths at the institution, particularly of infants to whom admission was refused.

The group consisted of Dr. Harry S. Altman, Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, Dr. George L. Cannon, Dr. Jose N. Cesteros, Dr. Vaughan C. Mason, Dr. John E. Moseley and the Rev. C. Asaph Johnson.

The committee considered circumstances of the deaths of five patients from November, 1952, to last February.

"In one of the cases," the report said, "a parent of the patient testified that in her opinion there was no evidence of racial discrimination. In another case it was revealed that the patient's color was recorded as 'white' throughout the records. The remaining three cases were examined in detail and no evidence of racial discrimination was found."

Dr. Gervais W. McAuliffe, former president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, originally invited to serve on the committee, resigned and did not participate in any of the committee's meetings or deliberations.

19d 1953

NORTH CAROLINA

N. C. Hospital Wins Highest Med. Rating

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—
Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial
Hospital has met the approval
of the Joint Commission on the
Accreditation of Hospitals.

E. V. Fox, administrator, an-
nounced recently that the hos-
pital has received "full accredi-
tation" from the commission
which sent a field representa-
tive here last summer to survey
the hospital.

The new rating, Mr. Fox said,
is the highest that can be
awarded.

DR. FRANK W. RYAN, who
made the survey in July, com-
mended the hospital for its
progress in attendance at staff
meetings, minutes of staff meet-
ings, medical records and the
number of nurses in relation to
daily census.

Dr. E. L. Davis Jr. is chief
of staff at the hospital. Depart-
ment heads are Dr. J. M.
Walker Jr., chief of surgical
services; Dr. R. L. Smith, chief
of medical services; Dr. J. C.
Jordan Jr., chief of obstetrical
and gynecological services, and
Dr. R. J. Nichols, chairman of
the intern committee. The hos-
pital has an integrated staff of
attending physicians.

The joint commission, which
rated the hospital, is a new
board established by the Ameri-
can College of Surgeons, the
American College of Physicians,
the American Medical Associa-
tion, the Canadian Medical As-
sociation, and the American
Hospital Association.

19d 1953

Pennsylvania



Interracial Hospital—The new three million-dollar Mercy-Douglass Hospital of Philadelphia, will be operated as an interracial medical institution, but the majority of the physicians in charge will be Negroes. Judge Herbert E. Millen is president of the board of directors, and Dr. Russell F. Minton is superintendent of the hospital. Shown here are some interracial members of the medical staff. Seated, left to right, are Drs. William Lofton and J. G. Dasent. Standing: Dr. Minton, Dr. Phelps and Dr. R. Migone.

New Clinic Tribute to Mrs. Callen

By ETHELYN M. PARKER

PINEVILLE, S. C.—There were unshed tears of gratitude in the eyes of Mrs. Maude Callen as the valiant nurse-midwife saw the dream which she has long cherished become a reality with the dedication of the Maude Callen Clinic here recently.

Mrs. Callen sprang into the spotlight when an article dealing with her notable work in Berkeley County appeared in a national magazine in 1951. The article related how the nurse managed to render outstanding services under almost primitive conditions. She wanted a clinic where she would be able to be of even greater service to the people in the little rural community where she has lived for almost thirty years.

After reading about the nurse, people of every nationality and from all over the nation responded to the appeal resulting in the sum of approximately \$25,000 raised to build the clinic.

The clinic, a large concrete structure with six or eight spacious rooms, is modernly equipped with a large waiting room, consultation room, a diet kitchen, a dental treatment room and even a large auditorium. Lavatories and a small office complete the building.

It was "Maude Callen Day" when the dedication took place. Friends and patients of the humanitarian nurse turned out en masse. The Rt. Rev. Thomas N. Carruthers, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, performed the dedicatory services.

"We dedicate this clinic to the glory of God, the welfare of his people and the honor of Maude Callen," the Bishop stated. Using as his subject: "What Constitutes Human Greatness?" He continued his text by quoting Christ when he said: "He that would be great among you, let him be the

servant of all. Maude Callen exemplifies that spirit."

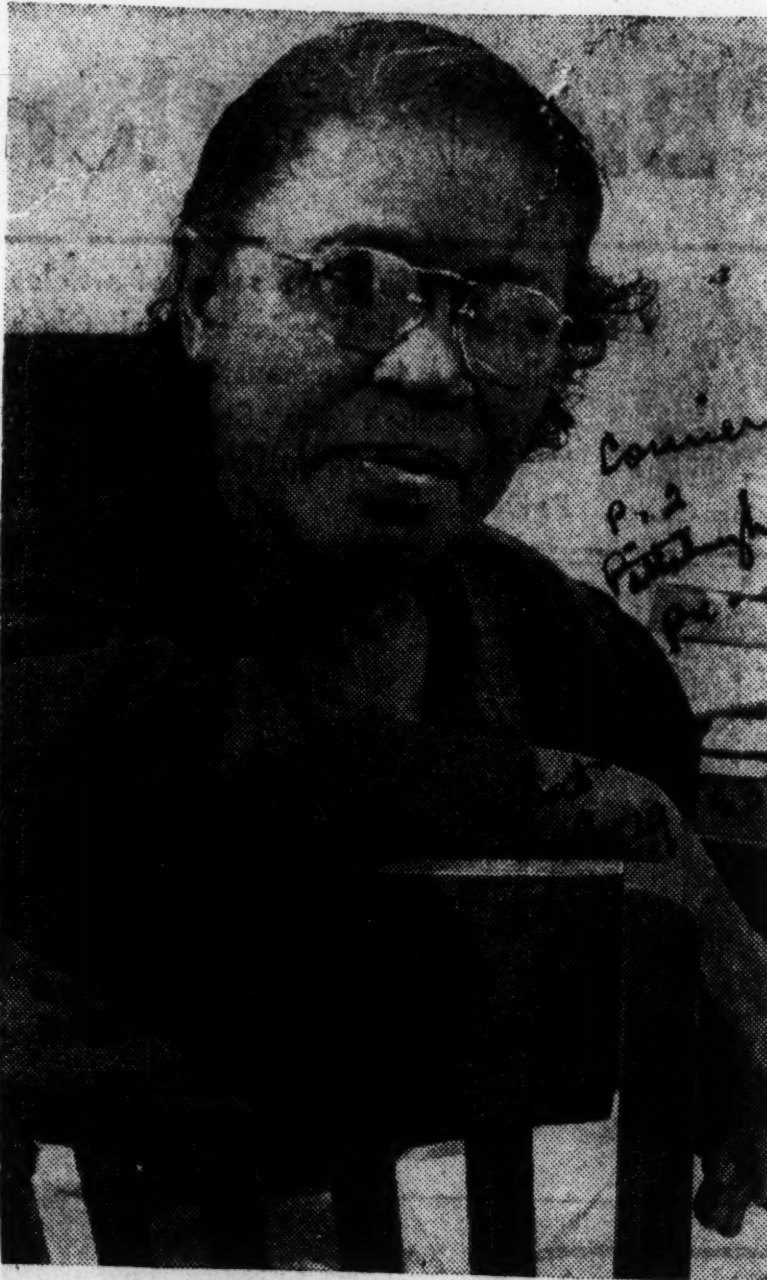
Dr. W. K. Fishburne, Berkeley County health officer, presided at the meeting. Dr. Fishburne has been associated with Mrs. Callen for a number of years.

Appearing on the program besides a large number of health authorities of the state were Dr. W. M. Evans, J. V. Hanna, DDS; Mrs. English Lindsay, supervisor of Berkeley County; Miss Evelyn Simmons of the English Department, Berkeley County Training School; James Parler, supervisor of Orangeburg County; Dr. Nettie Parler of the English Department, State A. and M. College; Arch Deacon S. B. Mackey who introduced the principal speaker, and Senator Rembert C. Dennis of Berkeley County.

The interracial audience which was predominantly white, listened to the various platform speakers who sat on the dais decorated with the American flag, Christian flag and the South Carolina State flag.

Miss Eugenia Broughton, whose work along with Mrs. Callen was cited in a series of articles for the Courier by Hazel Garland, served as pianist for the event.

Following closing remarks by Mrs. Callen, the Rev. A. M. Roberts, rector of the Church of the Redeemer where Mrs. Callen holds membership, gave the benediction.



MRS. MAUDE CALLEN

... she had a dream and it came true

2 Negro Physical Therapists Work At Swank Hospital

church. We had a wonderful time which added about six more members to our club list. The vice president, Mrs. Della Abbott, was in charge with Mrs. Bessie Griffin as chairman, and Mrs. Ruth Jackson organist.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Two persons among the comparatively small group of Negroes trained and registered as physiotherapists in the U. S. are now supervising physical therapy units at the swank Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital on the Cumberland overlooking Nashville.

The specialists are Miss Amalia Gonzalez and William Herbert McDonald, graduates of the Sollege of Medical Evangelists School of Physical Therapy in Loma Linda, Calif.

Miss Gonzalez, who has been with the Riverside Sanitarium for nearly two years, came to Nashville from Panama where she completed the nurses course. She came to the United States for training in physical therapy and returned to Panama. For some time she operated a treatment center serving a wide and influential Panamanian clientele.

McDonald, who did his undergraduate work at Fisk university prior to his studies at Loma Linda, has been with the Riverside hospital for nearly 15 years. His skilled services have been in urgent demand in areas where the incident of polio has been high.

Services offered by the Riverside physical therapy division include modern whirlpool baths, diathermy machines, pin-point shower sprays, traction machines as well as the traditional Russian baths.

The Sanitarium has followed from its beginning 25 years ago the famous Battle Creek type of diet and treatments now famous in every part of the world. Riverside presents in streamlined form a complete departure in health procedures for a clientele covering a radius of over a thousand miles.

Miss Gonzales and McDonald The Helping Hand Home Demonstration Club (North Green Pastures) presented a program Sunday evening in St. Paul Baptist

Arkansas Hospital Sets Pace For Mid-South

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark. — Crittenden Memorial hospital, a new and modern \$1,350,000 medical center off Highway 70 in West Memphis, Ark., is setting the pace for the Mid-South in service rendered and facilities available to all its patients.

Nowhere in this area can the Negro citizen in need of medical care avail himself of a more complete service with the same existing atmosphere as he will find in this "people's hospital."

Located in an area of serenity with easy access but free of the usual hospital parking problem, Crittenden Memorial goes quietly but efficiently about the task of providing health service of the county and area.

TELLS POLICY

Richard F. Scruggs, administrator of the hospital, outlined in straightforward language the overall policy of the hospital recently when he stated: This beautiful and modern health facility was built to take care of a critical need—that of a medical center to take care of the needs of our own people, both white and colored.

How well that policy is being carried out after 18 months operation by the hospital is of great interest to the Mid-South and of Crittenden county where the colored citizenry represent about 62 percent of the nearly 48,000 population.

The first impression of the service offered Negro patients in the hospital is in its spacious, clean and comfortable waiting rooms which are twins of the waiting rooms for whites.

TOUR CENTER

On a conducted tour of the medical center, Tri-State Defender representatives, accompanied by Shirley D. Smith, public relations counsel for the hospital, found this pattern to be fairly well followed throughout the plant.

The layman is unable to observe a difference in the operating, emergency, and delivery room

services. The attitude of staff personnel towards Negro nurses and other employees as well as that of the staff to patients, is all that could be expected.

Crittenden Memorial sets a new high in service for Negro patients who desire private and semi-private rooms. The service offered in this realm is unmatched in this area.



SERVICE IN PRIVATE ROOM—Mrs. Eunice B. Snells, of 1357 McLemore, Memphis, relaxes as Mrs. Eloise Rucker, Licensed Practical nurse removes food tray. Mrs. Rucker is also from Memphis.

NEGRO DOCTORS

This includes the privilege of floor, a twin to the East wing, is having qualified Negro doctors to devoted completely to three private take care of his needs. This too is a service not available elsewhere which may be converted into private in this area.

ate rooms upon short order.

Further evidence of the progressive program which prevails at Crittenden is found among the employees and patients here.

NURSES AUXILIARY

There is a colored nurses auxiliary of about 35 women, headed by Mrs. Jackie Jenkins, 45, of 1206 Madison ave., of West Memphis. These women work together with the staff nurses in setting up for operations and carrying out other duties.

Mrs. Jenkins says she has found service and treatment of Negro patients in the hospital "outstanding."

Mrs. Eunice Snells, of Memphis, found convalescing in her private room where she was attended by her physician from Memphis gave a glowing report on her treatment at Memorial.

Much the same report was made by Mrs. Eloise Ruckner, of Memphis, licensed practical nurse at the medical center.

Hospital facilities at Crittenden for Negroes are good.

THE FINEST

Scruggs says they are "the finest for Negroes in the Mid-South." The administrator added, "we are glad to be able to serve the hospital and health needs of this important segment of our population."

The hospital is a first class medical center. On June 17 it was announced that the institution had been granted full accreditation by the Board of Commissioners of the Joint Commission of Hospitals. This is the highest rating a hospital can receive.

And Crittenden Memorial has a policy of fair treatment. A policy which it is following. The services which it makes available through this policy merit for it the full support of the Negroes in this area.

phis. Mrs. Snells spent little over a week in Crittenden Memorial and was treated in her private room by her physician from Memphis.

U.S. Gives \$348,000 For \$2,286,700 Hospital

MEMPHIS (ANP)—A federal agency last week contributed \$348,000 and approved plans for the construction of a teaching hospital here.

The money was appropriated by the United States Public Health Service in Washington and represents the federal government's share of the \$2,286,750 needed to build the hospital. The remaining amount will come from the county, city and state.

The county will give \$640,000 and the city \$1,000,000. The balance will come from the state.

125-Bed Institution

When completed, the 125-bed institution will house some 75 nurses. It will serve a dual purpose, give colored physicians a modern hospital for treating their patients and offer colored interns and nurses a place to learn their professions under the guidance of the University of Tennessee staff, according to the laws of the state.

Construction of the proposed hospital and nurses home has been delayed several years because federal funds were not available. The hospital will be city-owned. It has no connection with Collins chapel hospital, owned by the CME Church.

CMEs Raise \$500,000 For Texas Hospital

TYLER, Texas — (ANP) — All barriers to the construction of Collins Chapel hospital in Memphis, Tenn., have been removed, Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett told the annual meeting of the Bishops Council and General Board of the CME church.

Bishop Hamlett added that fulfillment of \$500,000 in pledges soon will be a reality. Hamlett delivered the annual communion sermon before more than 1,000 persons in St. James church here.

The CME church raised more than \$500,000 for education, expansion, missions and other work during the year, according to reports received at the meeting.

Besides Bishop Hamlett, other persons who participated in the meeting included:

Bishop A. W. Womack, the Rev. S. Mallard, Dr. D. R. Glass, president of Texas college; Bishop H. P. Porter, presiding prelate of Texas; Bishop R. A. Carter, president of the College of Bishops; Bishop W. Y. Bell, Bishop Luther Stewart, Bishop F. L. Lewis, and Bishop B. W. Doyle.

General officers who made reports included: The Revs. E. P. Murchison, G. H. Carter, B. Julian Smith, J. B. Boyd, J. Claude Allen, and J. L. Tolbert.

Reports were received from the following laymen: W. L. Graham, Dr. W. S. Martin, and Mrs. R. T. Hollis, president of the Women's Missionary Council.



HOUSTON'S EDNA WAGNER AT FUND-RAISING BENEFIT
They learned to help themselves.

Maurice Miller

"Where Can I Stay?"

The elderly Negro woman who was referred to Houston's M.D. Anderson Hospital for Cancer Research posed a tougher problem for the social workers than for the doctors. She had cancer of the cervix. She was hundreds of miles from home, and needed a place near by to live for three months while she took regular X-ray treatments as an outpatient. Mrs. Edna Wagner, tireless and efficient director of social service at Anderson Hospital, shook her head: there was no suitable housing for such a patient in segregated Houston. But the woman had a son living in the city. Against her own better judgment, Mrs. Wagner told the patient to stay with her son's family of four in a one-room apartment.

Within six weeks, the patient was back and told Mrs. Wagner: "I'm going home. I'm causing trouble, crowding my son and daughter-in-law, and I'd rather die than cause trouble." A few months later the neglected cancer had spread uncontrollably, and she died. Says Mrs. Edna Wagner: "I told myself that this couldn't happen any more."

Profit from Song. It does not happen any more now, because Mrs. Wagner organized an all-out effort by the Negro

community to set up a 25-bed convalescent home where Anderson Hospital's Negro outpatients can stay at little or no cost. Last weekend a thousand rich Negro voices welled up in the Sam Houston Coliseum in the half-resigned, half-hopeful words of favorite spirituals and hymns. Children pantomimed angels and devils, flowers and animals, while a narrator boomed James Weldon Johnson's words in *The Creation* and *Listen, Lord*. With an audience of 4,000 and a big advance ticket sale, there was a tidy profit of almost \$12,000 to underwrite the convalescent home for the next two years. There are separate and similar accommodations for English-speaking whites and still others for those of Mexican extraction. Last year more than one-fourth of Anderson's 4,098 cancer patients were housed in the facilities organized by Edna Wagner.

Though housing is often the most critical, it is by no means the only problem that patients lay before Mrs. Wagner, a stocky, pink-faced woman of 42, and members of her staff. Since 90% of the tax-supported cancer hospital's patients are charity cases, drawn from all over Texas, most are grievously ill when they arrive and are far from home or relatives. They face long and perhaps uncomfortable treatment. They do not know what

to expect.

Courage on the Plains. "We have to make the patient feel that the staff is interested in him as a person," says Edna Wagner. "We explain that he may have several days of tests before the doctors decide on the treatment for his case. We may remind a wind-tanned cowpoke from Lubbock, who's telling of the rugged old days on the plains, that he may need some of that same courage here. We have to reassure some, like the old Negro who said: 'I ain't afraid of dying—I'm just afraid of suffering.'"

Patients who speak Spanish but no English and cannot get used to American food posed a special problem. Now, each of them is allowed to have one bilingual member of his family stay in the home and accompany him to the hospital as interpreter, and cook Mexican-style dishes to the patient's taste.

A patient may face other crises: when the doctors decide on drastic surgery, when prolonged treatment breeds despair, or when the time comes to go home after a disfiguring amputation. On all such occasions, Mrs. Wagner's staff is busy with explanations and encouragement.

When Mrs. Wagner was organizing the concert to support the Negro Convalescent Home, a community leader asked her: "Isn't this perpetuating segregation?" Louisiana-born Edna Wagner retorted: "I'm not trying to settle the race problem of the South—I'm not smart enough for that. I'm trying to help sick people."

Dr. Charles S. Ireland To Be Director

Hospital Working On Plans to Offer Interne Training

NORFOLK — Norfolk Community Hospital moved one step closer toward becoming accredited for training internes and residents this week, with the arrival of Dr. Charles S. Ireland as medical director at the hospital.

He joined Dr. Warren S. Wilkins, hospital pathologist, who was added to the staff in March to head the pathology department.

DR. IRELAND, who is a member of the American College of Internal Medicine, is a professor of internal medicine at the Howard University Medical School in Washington, a post which he may relinquish at the end of the present school term. He also organized a medical clinic in Washington, which currently serves a union of 20,000 members.

Despite his previous accomplishments in the field of medicine, Dr. Ireland accepted the post as medical director of Community Hospital "as a challenge." He will begin a program designed to get the hospital approved for training residents and internes.

THE FIRST step in this program was taken when the hospital secured the services of its first full-time pathologist, Dr. Wilkins, who has already begun to assemble equipment for his department. According to W. T. Mason Sr., hospital administrator, Dr. Wilkins has al-

ready spent some \$9,000 preparing a laboratory.

All pathological work at the hospital was formerly done under the supervision of Dr. Arnold Strauss, of DePaul Hospital. Dr. Wilkins will head the department responsible for performing autopsies at the hospital, a function which is one of the requirements for accreditation. He formerly served as professor of pathology at the Howard University Medical School.

THE IMPORTANCE of accreditation at Community Hospital was pointed out Wednesday by Mr. Mason, who said that at present there is no hospital in Virginia offering resident and interne training for colored doctors.

The hospital board is scheduled to meet next Thursday to discuss plant improvements to be made with \$175,000 in funds made available recently by the City Council.

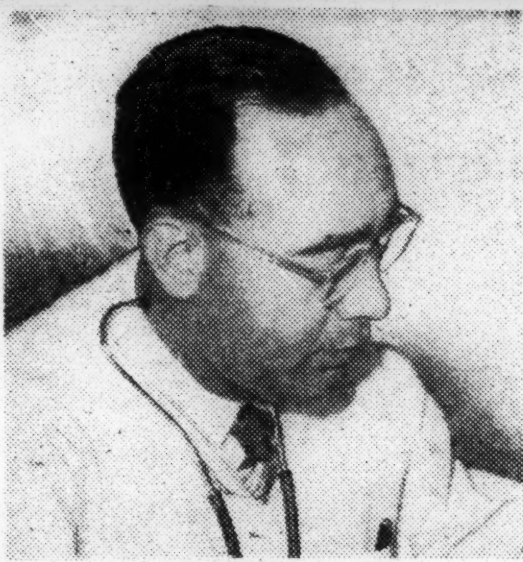
Proposed improvements include enlargement of the emergency, clinic and dietary department facilities; building a new boiler room; considerable interior decorating and repairs, including the roof; and enlarging office space.



ADDED TO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL STAFF —Dr. Charles S. Ireland, standing, arrived at Norfolk Community Hospital on Wednesday to take over duties as medical director of the hospital. Above he confers with Dr. Warren S. Wilkins, who arrived early in March to head the hospital's department of pathology.



Dr. F. W. Claytor



Dr. J. B. Claytor, Jr.



R. V. Claytor



Claytor Memorial Clinic in Roanoke is one of the city's leading medical centers.

Four Brothers..and Their Medical Center

The pictures on this page comprise the AFRO's second look at the fast-growing and prospering community of Roanoke, Va.

A first article showed how the city's educational facilities had expanded and been modernized. This time, we are concerned with the Claytor Memorial

Clinic and Joseph Fuller who has long been a spirited citizen active in community affairs.

The Claytor Memorial Clinic building houses the offices of the Messrs. Claytor, a Roanoke family with a fine medical and business tradition.

First-Rate Clinic

As a medical center, Claytor Memorial is first-rate. The three doctor brothers have seen that the best of medical and dental equipment have gone into their clinic.

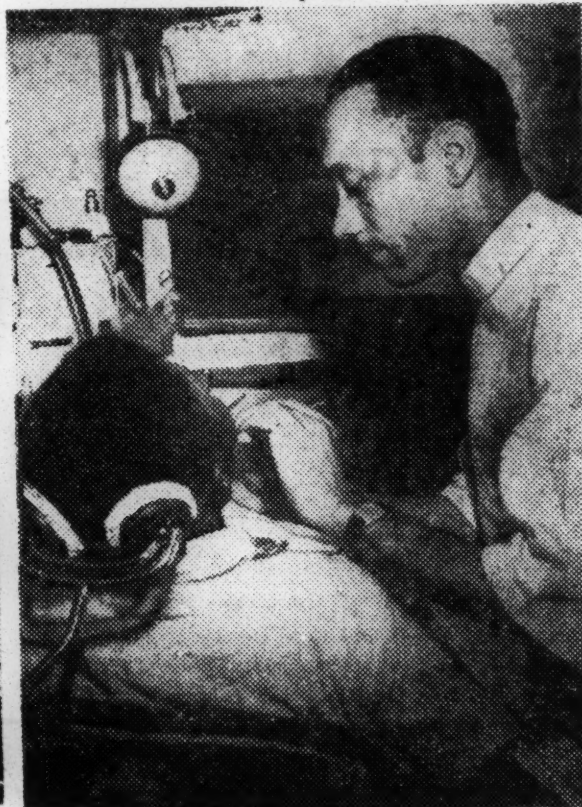
With a conscientious and hard-working staff to help them, the brothers

have seen that the community can boast of a health headquarters it can be proud of.

The brothers are:

Dr. F. W. Claytor, oldest of the brothers; Dr. J. B. Claytor (both physicians) Dr. W. S. Claytor, dentist, just returned from military duty, and R. V. Claytor, hospital administrator.

Among the staffers who help them are Misses Jean Penn and Jeannette Early, clerical workers, and Dr. F. A. Robinson, who for years has operated the Claytor Drug Department.



Dr. W. S. Claytor, just returned from the service, at work at Claytor Clinic.

Experts See Acute Need For Clinics

Senators To Hear Report On Nation's Mental Health

A decision affecting six million dollars — and ten million lives — will be made in a senate subcommittee this week. The dollars are for federal mental health programs; the lives, those of Americans suffering some form of emotional illness. The following article, outlines the Nation's health problem and tells what psychiatrists and public health officials believe must be done.

By JOHN GEIGER
International News Service
Science Writer

NEW YORK — This is about American children with sick minds, a possible "lost generation" unless something is done to help them.

It is also about mentally ill adults — 700,000 of them — whose struggle for sanity at this moment is being fought out in one of every two hospital beds in the United States.

It is, in short, about the one in every 15 Americans who — by the estimate of the National Mental Health Committee — suffers some form of emotional illness.

IT IS ABOUT the clinics they need — that don't exist; about the doctors to treat them — who aren't available; about hospital wards that haven't been built and about research programs that never got started.

Finally, it is about the other 14 in every 15 Americans — including yourself — who are going to bear the burden of dollars, disappointment and heartbreak for the 15th, the sick in

mind. This grim view is part of a picture that will be presented to a committee of the U. S. Senate June 2 by veteran doctors of the U. S. Public Health Service, by psychiatrists, medical educators and spokesmen for established health and research foundations.

BEFORE THE Senators will be the federal budget. The decision: whether or not to restore 51 million dollars slashed from the original budget recommendation for the Public Health Service and its national institutes of health.

The budget cut affects both federal and private research, training and treatment in programs against cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy and others.

A FRACTION — Six million dollars — represents the proposed slash in funds to fight mental illness.

International News Service has interviewed public health officials and studied the testimony of private research organizations, mental hospital administrators and psychiatrists to learn what, in their view, the lost dollars will mean.

Their conclusion — and they will testify to it again next Tuesday — is that the lost dollars will help create a new "lost generation" of Americans whose minds and lives could have been salvaged from mental illness.

Public health officials concede that the budget reduction was made honestly, in the interests of no economy.

THEY CLAIM that they, too, are talking about economy in pleading for the six millions.

In addition to the dollars-and-cents figures in the budget columns, the mental health experts plan to present the statistics to the Senate:

Of the nearly 700,000 Americans in mental hospitals, 97 per cent are in public institutions — sick at the taxpayer's expense, some of them for 20 to 30 years without hope of cure.

OF THESE MENTALLY ill patients, 98 per cent first appeared for treatment in the late stages of their disease, when psychiatrists, therapists and other members of the medical team could do

little and when the chances for recovery already were dim. Their care now costs more than one billion dollars a year.

Many of them could have been cured — even without hospitalization — if they had been found and treated earlier at psychiatric clinics.

BUT THERE ARE, today, only 1,200 such clinics in the nation. Fifty per cent of them operate only half-time. Fifty per cent give diagnostic service only — no treatment. Dr. Robert Felix, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, says about 15,000 more clinics are necessary.

The budget reduction includes a slash of \$775,000 earmarked to the states for preventive mental health clinics, enough to operate 51 clinics and treat 15,300 patients. If the reduction stands, the clinics won't be built.

This, the government psychiatrist says, is what these figures mean to the average American couple, unable to afford costly private psychiatric care:

"IF THEIR teenage daughter begins to daydream excessively, to drift gently away from reality, to show less and less emotion of any kind, their doctor — maybe — will be well-trained enough to know these are possible early symptoms of schizophrenia (split personality), the commonest mental disease.

"If the parents look for help, they'll find a clinic — maybe. If the clinic is open, it will have a three to six-month waiting list — certainly. It may have no treatment facilities, and the nearest hospital — if any — for mental illness will almost certainly have no room.

"At the end of six months, the parents may learn that their daughter does have schizophrenia. "But they won't be able to do anything about it."

19e 1953

Alabama

Alabama Children 'Take Shots' in Mass Drive to Curb Polio



Associated Press Wirephoto

Part of the block-long line that formed yesterday at one of eighteen inoculation centers in polio-stricken Montgomery

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30 —Thousands of Montgomery children, 9 years old and under, began taking hyperdermic injections of gamma globulin this morning as a part of a mass immunization program designed to stop the spread of polio in Montgomery County. *Time*

The disease already has struck eighty-one persons in this county of 138,000 population and three deaths have been recorded. Most of the cases have been reported in the last two months.

Some 620 volunteer workers, including doctors, housewives, nurses and military personnel from Maxwell and Gunter Air Force bases here, aided in the program, made possible by the release of sixty-seven gallons of gamma globulin by the Office of Defense Mobilization to the county after it was declared an "emergency area" by Federal, state and local health authorities.

Emergency centers for the administration of the injections were set up in twelve white and Negro schools in the city. Some

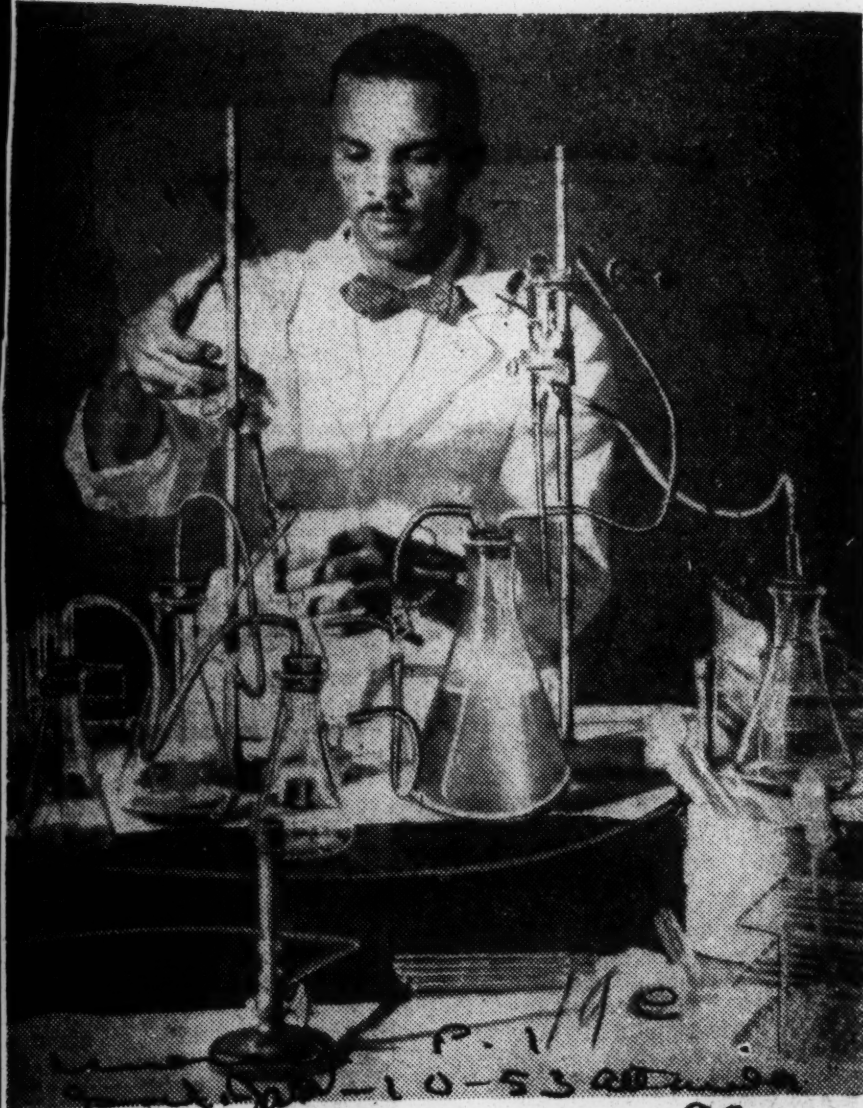
31,000 children, nine and under, are expected to be immunized in a four-day period. *7/4/53*

Children in the rural areas of the county will be inoculated Thursday and Friday at six centers set up in schools. *P. 11c*

Long before the appointed hour for the city centers to open today lines began forming. Some of the children, unaware of exactly what was going to happen to them, cried and trembled. Many were quieted when candy and soft drinks, donated by local concerns, were produced.

The all-out attack on polio here is reported to be the first of its kind. There have been other mass attacks, but they have been in the nature of tests. The program here is designed to stop the onslaughts of the disease. *Wed. 7-1-53*

Health authorities here, and officials from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, have warned that the gamma globulin tends to ward off polio paralysis but does not prevent the disease.



FIGHTING POLIO — Rudolph Riley is busily occupied here on a polio investigation project in laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh. He is engaged in the cultivation of polio virus in tissue culture. His work is representative of many scientific undertakings supported by the March of Dimes.

Polio Strikes Eleven Of Fourteen Family Members

Eleven out of 14 children stricken with polio in an Iowa farm family; four polio deaths in a family of eight in Wisconsin; all eight children, one of whom died, attacked by the disease in Nebraska — these are but three examples of the appalling multiplicity of polio cases reported in individual families during the record 1952 epidemic.

In previous years, two to three cases of polio in a single household were considered unusual. Nine cases reported in one family during 1946 established a record.

But the 1952 epidemic, which topped all former years with more than

55,000 polio cases, provided an unprecedented number of instances where polio struck several times in an individual family.

The 1953 March of Dimes is dedicated to salvaging these afflicted lives and to the eventual prevention of such outbursts in the future.

The worst case in the history of

polio incidence in a single family occurred in the farm household of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Thiel near Mapleton, Iowa. Eleven of their 14 children contracted polio during the past summer and two were left with disability.

In Milwaukee, four of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Linnemanström died of bulbar polio with in a period of ten days last September. They were Paul, 16; Barbara, 13; Marianne, 8, and Lorraine, 4. John, 20, a Marine home on furlough; Janet, 18; Francis, 11, and Yvonne, 1, were spared.

On a farm 200 miles northwest of Milwaukee, the household of Telge Hjernevik suffered one polio death out of five members of the family stricken. Beatrice, 20, contracted bulbar polio August 11 and died two days later. The day after her death, Gerald 14, and Ardella, 12, entered the hospital where they were treated for leg disabilities. Helge Jr., 16, was hospitalized August 15 and Danny, 4, the next day. Three other children aged 7 and 9 did not contract the disease.

In Nebraska, polio struck all eight of the children of Frank Rogers, a farmer near Scotts Bluff, causing one death. Eugene Rogers, 11, came down with polio on September 9 and died the following day.

Six children in the family of Poul Pehl, Route 1, Stonewall, Texas, were stricken with polio last August. They ranged in age from 6 to 15 years. Only one child in the household failed to contract the illness.

Polio made a clean sweep in the family of David E. Spies, 40, of Detroit. Mr. Spies died of the disease and his wife, Eleanore, 32, and their son, David, 3, are now waging a fight for recovery from its effects.

In most instances where polio claimed more than one member of a family, the medical expenses involved would have been impossible to defray without help from March of Dimes funds. Even when only one member of a household is stricken, the costs of polio treatment generally prove insurmountable to most families.

Coming as it does in the wake of the worst polio epidemic in this country's history, the 1953 March of Dimes drive will require a record total in contributions to guarantee its financial aid for polio patient care and its program of polio research and education.



PRE-CAMPAIGN POLIO MEET AT TUSKEGEE—The annual pre-campaign meeting of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, held in Tuskegee, Ala., drew more than two hundred leaders to the institute last week. A few pictured between sessions include, top photo, Clarence Horton of Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner of Tuskegee, chairman of the institute polio campaign, and Raymond H. Barrows of New York, executive director of the foundation; R. A. Hester of Dallas, Tex., Supreme

Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and Charles Bynum, New York, director of interracial activities of the foundation. Lower photo: Mrs. Janie Perry Harrison, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Martha Carney, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Claudia Bolen, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. L. Beatrice Clarke, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Henrine Knaive, Laurel, Miss.; Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Corinne Maybuce, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Ernestine Smith, Cleveland, Miss., and Mrs. Mary Cheatham, Pine Bluff, Ark.

THE POLYMER WITH CORDON

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\$75,000,000 To Fight Polio

Mobilize For '54 March Of Dimes



MONEY-RAISERS, 250 strong from 17 Southern states, gathered at Tuskegee last week to map plans for 1954 annual March of Dimes campaign sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Goal for drive opening January 2 is \$75,000,000.

By ENOC P. WATERS, JR.
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—One of the most intensive money raising efforts will be launched in January of next year.

You will be bombarded from every possible angle with literature bring you to give.

You'll get literature through your church, your union, your social club, with your bank statement, with your utility bills, from your friends, at the corner tavern, from passersby on the street and even your little children will bring you literature from school.

You won't be annoyed. Instead you'll be impressed by the sincerity of the thousands of volunteer workers who will be passing out this literature and doubling back to get your contribution.

And you'll give too, You'll give

because you will realize how worthy is the cause for which \$75,000,000 is sought. The cause is polio. The drive is known as the March of Dimes. You've been giving to it for 16 years now . . . and you'll give again next year. More of you will give more.

This preview is accurate because 250 of the South's best money raisers from 17 states got together at Tuskegee last week to lay their plans.

This was not the first such meeting held this year nor the only one. Sectional meetings have been held in other parts of the nation.

Brought together were such persons as Mrs. Claire Weuntraub, of Miami, Fla., who organized 10,000 women to raise \$157,000 in one hour during last year's campaign.

There were others, too. S. B. Ethridge of Mobile who raised

\$900; Mrs. Henrine Naive, of tiny Laurel, Miss., who netted \$1,100; Meridian where Mrs. Hannah M. Beasley brought in \$1,300 and Canton, Miss., that raised \$3,000 under the direction of Mrs. Dora H. Ellis.

In addition to these local efforts, national organizations such as the Jack and Jills, the New Home makers of America, the Elks, Masons, Knights of Pythias, the Junior Service League and several sororities and fraternities raised funds.

And they raised the funds through a number of unique ideas. Originally the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis urged communities to give President's Birthday Balls on January 30, the birth date of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, himself a victim of polio who started the annual drive.

But now the biggest money-raising effort is the Mothers' March on January 30 during which bands of mothers make a house to house canvass of their blocks in one hour collecting dimes, quarters and whatever they can get.

But other money-raising techniques are used also. Muskogee, Okla., raised \$400 at a kickoff dinner; In Sumpter, S. C., one woman raised \$90 making and selling pies; Children marched with their mothers in Pike County, Miss.; Meridan, Mass., had a children's march, and in Indianapolis, Miss., an enterprising undertaker, James Smith, cut all gambling in the city for the sake of polio.

Foundation officials didn't approve Smith's money raising scheme, but they didn't condemn

it either. Smith with his partner Dillon operate five funeral homes throughout the state.

One of the beneficial by-products of county by county organizing for polio drive has been the opportunity for Negroes and whites to work together on a project of common concern.

In a number of places, the campaign is headed up by an interracial committee and the funds are pooled. Last year, for the first time, Knoxville, Tenn., had an interracial organization. Tyler Texas is another community where no racial distinctions are made.

Baton Rouge, La., Miami, Fla., are among other communities Charleston, S.C. Sheffield, Ala., conducting interracial campaigns. Though rather staggering, the

\$75,000,000 goal can be attained, trained and in the area of re- Foundation officials believe because of the recent development of a vaccine which it is hoped will lessen susceptibility to polio virus.

Funds expended last year went into three general categories: Patient care, education and research.

In the first about 270,000 patients were cared for. More than 4,000 professional workers have been

Who's Who In March Of Dimes Money-Raisers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —
Here are the names of the more than 200 southern money-raisers who attended the pre-convention for the March of Dimes here last week. *See page 12*

ALABAMA *P. 12*

John C. Tucker, Rev. M. Nunn, Edward A. Lawrence, R. E. Moore, Mrs. Versie T. Palmer, Mrs. Leona Gartwright, Mrs. Geneva Coleman, Mrs. Katie Rivers Dunklin, Jack Ford, Mrs. Rosa Gordon, Mrs. Louise Haygood.

Mrs. Juanita Hubbard, Mrs. Ada Jones, Arthur Mitchell, Mrs. Naomi Patton, Mrs. Sally Taylor, Mrs. Lornie Williams, Mrs. Reller Williams, Miss Bessie Mauden, E. M. Henry, Mrs. Mary E. Preyer, J. D. Thompson, Frank L. Jackson.

W. F. Burns, Seaser Smith, Mrs. Minnie Tolliver, R. L. Hall, Mrs. Jeannie Marshall, Mrs. Rita Foreman, Clarence White, Mrs. Handy John Pownall, S. Q. Bryant, Claret Staple, David Scott, Mrs. S. W. Dickerson, Mrs. S. B. Ethridge, Mrs. F. G. Evans, Mrs. Virginia B. Young, Rev. Uriah J. Fields, Dr. J. G. Hardy.

Rev. G. Franklin Lewis, Asa E. Nichols, Willie Battle, Joseph Ingersoll, Mrs. Ruth G. McGrew, C. P. Everett, Mrs. Alma Outland, Mrs. Ida Shaw, Miss Catherine E. Bozeman, P. B. Sweepes, Willie L. Davis, E. B. Payne, L. V. Coleman, Henry B. Jackson, James Grensham, Mrs. Vivienne C. Rowell, Mrs. Bettye S. Turner.

Andrew W. Walker, Carl L. Calloway, James V. Poe, Mrs. Zephyrus Todd, Mrs. Aurelia C. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Brewer, Mrs. Eloyse W. Jones, Robert E. DuBose Jr.

ARKANSAS

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. McGehee, Mrs. Mary Moore, L. J. Gurst, J. H. White, Jackie L. Shropshire, Mrs. Mary F. Cheatham, Butler T. Henderson and S. E. Bullock.

FLORIDA *1-21-53*

Dr. William R. Toney, Ralph B. Stewart, Mrs. Alese Gill, Mrs. Claudia J. Bolen, Mrs. Verdelle Burnette, W. B. Kyle, Julius A. Bradley, Mrs. Emma Dandy, Mrs. M. C. Thompson, Mrs. Evelyn Brown, Mrs. L. Beatrice Clarke and Dr. Gilbert Porter.

GEORGIA

William Gordon, Morris Clarke, Rev. L. H. Pitts, H. E. Bryant, William J. Breeding, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Spencer, Harrison Miller, Mrs. Tommie C. Calhoun, Bennie Roberts, Rev. W. T. Mason, Mrs. Ada Lee Price, Mrs. Willard Bennifield, John A. Jenkins, Mrs. Mildred Jones, Rev. Richard Roberts.

Mrs. Lucy M. Matthews, Mrs. Jessie W. Greene, George Parker, Oliver Strong, Dorothy B. Taylor, George Murray, William J. Varner, Mrs. Annie T. Blakeney and Andrew W. Randolph.

KENTUCKY

Paul Dunn and Jody Wilson.

LOUISIANA

Miss Corinne D. Maybuce, Rev. John W. Wilson, Rev. Alvin C. Daniels, Lloyd L. Foote, Mrs. Irma J. Verrette, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Mack sr.

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Violet Lewis.

MISSISSIPPI

Samuel Gathings, O. M. McNair, Mrs. Dora H. Ellis, Timothy Crudup, Mrs. Velma W. Jackson, Mrs. Arielle D. Jones, Mrs. Marion Mackie, Mrs. L. M. Tolliver, J. G. Greer, O. E. Jordan, Cleo Jackson, Marion M. Reid, Mrs. Ernestine Smith.

Claude L. Smith, Miss Cleo Thomas, Mrs. Mattazee Harris, Miss Helen Cunningham, Mrs. Bessie L. Young, Leroy P. Johnson, Mrs. Myrtle Burgess, Muscoe Levison, Robert E. Cooper, Mrs. Chas. Holmes, Dr. Claude L. Walston, Mrs. Ruby Bell, Jessie Patrick, James F. Smith, Oscar W. White.

Mrs. Herlene Naive, Mrs. Arlee Patterson, M. E. Lean, C. B. Higgins, Mrs. Lillie May Bryant, Mrs. Hannah M. Basley, LeRoy L. Ramsey, Miss Anna T. Polk, W. L. Elland, Nathan Kern, Jack Louis, Mrs. F. S. Norman.

NORTH CAROLINA

Elworth E. Smith, Otis H. Robertson, Mrs. M. A. Hawkins, Lewis Hines, James Torrence, Frank Davis.

OKLAHOMA

Joe Kermit Roberts, James S. Simmons and E. W. Warrior.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. P. S. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ivey, Miss Ella Jennings, Mrs. Essie P. Tringle.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Martha W. Carney, G. W. Brooks, U. Z. McKinnon, Mrs. Inza B. McAdoo, Mrs. Ora L. Parris, Mrs. Watkins, George T. Isabel, Lewis O. Swingler, and W. F. Trammell.

TEXAS

Mrs. Janie Perry Harrison, Rev. William A. Carr, Randall F. Sterling, Oliver W. Tyler, Murphy J. Hunter, Mr. and Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mrs. A. E. Christopher, Mrs. P. R. Robinette and Mrs. Ann Warren.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Mandonia Porter Owens, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. C. W. Turns Charles E. Gary and M. G. Parker.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. E. L. Howard and Mrs. Lena Wells.



AND GLAMOUR TOO — A representative group of the women attending March of Dimes pre-convention at Tuskegee last week is shown here. Left to right: Mrs. Martha W. Carney,

Chattanooga, Tenn; Dr. Alberta Turner, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Ida Mildred C. Shaw, Roanoke, Ala.; Mrs. Veora T. Young Helena, Ark., and Mrs. Corinne D. Maybuce, Baton Rouge, La.



BE THERE, TOO — Among important personages, National Foundation were Mrs. Violet Lewis, presi-

dent Lewis Business college, Detroit; Dr. Alberta B. Turner, Columbus, Ohio, national president, Jack and Jills of America; R. A. Hester, Dallas, Texas, supreme chancellor, Knights of Pythias; Mrs. Nenrine Naive, Laurel, Miss.; Mississippi March of Dimes committee and James G. Gilliam, Clarksdale, Miss., grand master, Prince Hall Masons of Mississippi.



CASH FROM 'SKEGEE—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, presents a check for \$1,500 to Basil O'Connor, president, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, as the contribution of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, to the Emergency Fund. Mrs. Bettye Steel Turner is chapter chairman.

\$1500 Polio Gift From Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The executive committee of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, in a recent meeting voted to contribute the sum of \$1,500 to the National Foundation for the current year. Dr. F. D. Patterson presented the check to Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation, at headquarters.

This contribution was made from accumulated funds in the chapter treasury and does not constitute the Foundation's share from the 1953 March of Dimes campaign.

Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, has progressively sought the best possible means of service to patients in the Polio Unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

ALABAMA POLIO AREA IN EMERGENCY STATUS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26 (UP)—The Federal Government declared Montgomery County an emergency polio area today and ordered mass injections of gamma globulin in its first test against an outbreak already under way.

The United States Public Health Service in Washington sent 250,000 cubic centimeters of the serum to the stricken county, which has counted at least seventy-one infantile paralysis cases, with three deaths, since April. All 30,000 children under ten years old will receive inoculations. The program will begin Tuesday.

The 130,000 residents of the county became a giant proving ground for the blood derivative preparations against a polio outbreak already in progress. The injections are not expected to control the polio, but are expected to minimize the paralysis that many times accompanies the crippling disease.

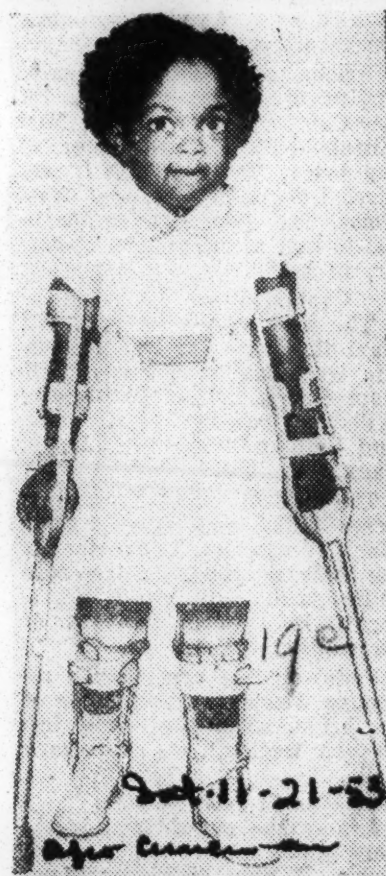
Meanwhile a battery of physicians specially trained to treat polio continued to arrive under sponsorship of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

In St. Paul, the foundation president, Basil O'Connor, met with workers from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois to plan for dealing

with outbreaks. He said incidence throughout the country was running 25 per cent ahead of 1952 thus far while Minnesota's incidence was almost 50 per cent ahead of last year.

He said a polio vaccine would not be introduced this summer and probably not be brought out next summer. In the meanwhile, he said, polio workers will continue to depend on gamma globulin.

3-year-old Fla. lass '54 Dimes March poster girl



CYNTHIA MUSGROVE

NEW YORK—Three-year-old Cynthia Musgrove, a 1952 polio victim, will be the 1954 March of Dimes poster girl, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced here last week.

Cynthia, who lives in Pompano Beach, Fla., was stricken in April 1952. The history of her illness notes that her reflexes were "only faintly present ... no cry or other sound, but tears in her eyes."

Suffering complete paralysis and required to use a respirator (iron lung) for several months, she eventually was weaned from it and discharged from Variety Children's hospital, Miami, last April 13, able to walk with the use of braces.

Now Able to Walk

The poster girl now is able to walk short distances without the assistance of another person. Her muscle power is gradually returning. Her mother has been trained to give her exercises and the child returns to Miami monthly for examination, with

weekly check ups at the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., hospital.

Cost for the care of the poster girl now exceeds \$5,100. She will continue to receive treatments and mechanical appliances until she reaches maximum possible recovery. Her family includes five children ranging in age from 16 months to 15 years. Her stepfather is employed at Fort Lauderdale.

The 1954 March of Dimes will open Jan. 2 and will run throughout the month. A minimum of \$75,000,000 is needed to support research, patient care, professional education and to carry on the polio prevention program of gamma globulin and vaccine validity trials.

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Scholarship Winner



DR. WALLACE T. DOOLEY, Kansas City, Kansas, is one of 18 Negro students who were awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the 1952-53 school year. Dr. Dooley is studying Pediatrics at Iowa Children's Hospital. Scholarships in fields of study related to polio care are granted by the National Foundation from March of Dimes funds. This annual campaign is now being conducted and your dimes and dollars are greatly needed. Year 1952 was the worst polio year on record, with more than 55,000 cases.

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

YOUNG CAMPAIGNER



Randy Donoho, of Detroit, Michigan, is the 1953 March of Dimes Poster Boy for the annual fund-raising appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He is the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Donoho and is still undergoing medical treatment as a result of an attack of infantile paralysis in September 1951. He represents the thousands of youngsters who look to the March of Dimes for aid when polio strikes. Scientists and medical specialists are doing their utmost to defeat polio. "YOU CAN HELP, TOO" by contributing to the March of Dimes, January 2-31.

EDUCATION

Polio Foundation Awards Fellowships

Three students in the College of Medicine at Howard University have been awarded two-month summer fellowships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The recipients are Bettie L. Graves of 54 Orange street, Bridgeton, N. J.; Benjamin Dyett of 103 W. 141st street, New York City; and R. Marguerite Lewie of 1308 Heidt street, Columbia, S. C.

The purpose of the fellowship is to give medical students experience in certain types of clinical work and research. According to Polio Foundation officials, this experience will enable the student to choose his field of subsequent service and supplement his knowledge in whatever his area of service.

New Figures On National Polio Rate

After some confusion over whether or not Montgomery County is actually the "worst hit" by polio in the country, we phoned the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in New York to get the statistical truth. The following figures were obtained especially for *The Advertiser* by Arnold S. [unclear] director of statistical services of the Foundation.

The Foundation has collected polio case reports from state health offices of every state. However, the figures cover only the period through June 20, and in the case of Texas, only through June 13. The Foundation computes polio reports on the basis of case rate. Case rate is the number of cases for every 100,000 people in a county. If a county has a population of 200,000 and four cases of polio reported, the case rate would be 2.0, and so on.

Thus Montgomery, with 61 cases on June 20, had a case rate of 45.3, based on the county's population of 138,965.

This is almost twice as high a rate as the next highest county, Cameron County, Texas, which had 36 cases and a case rate of only 28.8. (The population of Cameron County is 125,170.)

Montgomery's new case rate, based on the 83 cases reported through yesterday, would be about 60.

Skinner computed only those counties with more than 100,000 population. He said there were a few small coun-

ties with a higher rate. But of those over 100,000 Montgomery is far and away the worst hit.

Los Angeles County, Calif., through June 20, had a total of 346 cases had been reported. But the population of Los Angeles County is 4,151,687. So the case rate there is only 8.3, or only about one-seventh as bad as our present rate.

Following is a list of other hard-hit counties of over 100,000 population.

¶ Maricopa County, Arizona, 37 cases; case rate—11.2.

¶ Alameda County, Calif., 43 cases; case rate—5.8.

¶ Contra Costa County, Calif., 26 cases; case rate—8.7.

¶ Fresno County, Calif., 43 cases; case rate—15.6.

¶ Los Angeles County, Calif., 346 cases; case rate—8.3.

¶ San Diego County, Calif., 39 cases; case rate—7.0.

¶ San Francisco County, Calif., 66 cases; case rate—8.5.

¶ Dade County, Florida, 36 cases; case rate—7.3.

¶ Cook County, Illinois, 37 cases; case rate—0.8.

¶ Jackson County, Missouri, 29 cases; case rate—5.4.

¶ Cameron County, Texas (all Texas reports through June 13 only), 36 cases; case rate—28.8.

¶ Dallas County, Texas, 28 cases; case rate—4.6.

¶ Harris County, Texas, 27 cases; case rate—4.6.

¶ Nueces County, Texas, 30 cases; case rate—13.1.

¶ Salt Lake County, Utah, 25 cases; case rate—9.1.

Pre-Polio Drive Meeting Held At Tuskegee Institute

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —

The pre-Campaign Meeting of the National Polio Foundation at Tuskegee for three days was attended by Polio workers from fifteen states and highlighted by visits to the Polio Center maintained by the National Foundation at the Institute.

Among the features of the meeting was a radio tape prepared for eight radio stations in the state of Alabama on which Mrs. Davis of Memphis was the only out of state delegate presented. Mr. Bynum spoke for the National Foundation, explaining the purpose of the meeting.

All phases of the Polio Campaign are discussed at these annual meetings and give the various Chairmen ample opportunity to get pointers on any problem which they might meet in their respective communities.

The Initial Gift Committee will hold its kick-off for the Memphis Campaign next Saturday, January 10 at 2 o'clock at Headquarters, 378 Beale Avenue.

The Mother's March will be explained to workers next Sunday night when the ladies meet at 6:30 p. m. at the Union Protective Assurance Company.

NEW ATTACK BEGUN ON POLIO IN SOUTH

First of About 11,000 Children
Get Gamma Globulin Shots
in Caldwell County, N. C.

LENOIR, N. C., July 6 (UP)—

The South began its second major gamma globulin attack on polio here today as reports from the first area where the injections were used showed a sharp decline in the infantile paralysis case rate.

Claude Conrad Story, 7 years old, was the first of hundreds of children under 10 to go through the lines in Caldwell County, where eighty-six polio cases and two deaths have occurred since April.

About 11,000 children here are scheduled for the polio-resisting shots, which are being administered in the same manner as the 32,000 inoculations in Montgomery County, Ala., last week.

Young Story cried a little as doctors applied the needle to his hip, but Frances Cooke, one, who followed him, remained dry-eyed. Most of the children filing through the four emergency medical centers showed their unhappiness with tears and whimpers.

Hopes Raised in Alabama

Even as the inoculations began in this county of 43,000 population, the more populous Alabama County entered its third day without a fresh case of the crippling disease.

Dr. A. H. Graham, Montgomery County health officer, said that it was too early to begin measuring results of the mass injections, which ended there last Friday. However, parents and doctors alike were encouraged by the absence of new cases.

Two new cases were reported in this North Carolina county today, and health officials counted four more in adjoining Catawba County. Catawba's total for the year is nineteen cases, and the new reports led authorities to curb children's activities as a precautionary measure.

"We don't know what the results will be," a Caldwell County doctor said as the mass inoculations began. "We're hopeful and the parents are cooperating well."

Women Form Car Pools

Children in two other North Carolina counties contributed thousands of lollipops, and a dairy provided ice cream bars to reward the

youths as they emerged from the inoculation centers. The children from remote parts of this county in the Blue Ridge Mountain foothills were brought here by car pools formed by 300 women volunteers.

More than 90 per cent of the polio cases here have involved children under 10, and health authorities hoped the mass gamma globulin shots would cause a broad decline in the case rate. Montgomery County, Ala., officials hope for an 80 per cent drop there by Friday.

To speed the lines of the children and their parents here, the physicians worked in relays. One would inoculate ten children, then step aside to let another take his place. Nurses swabbed the sore spots with alcohol after each child received a shot of the serum.

The gamma globulin was rushed here from Washington by the Office of Defense Mobilization and from Montgomery. Where some units of the blood fraction were left over from last week's inoculations.

Integration Ordered for Mental Cases

The transfers will increase the patient load at the Rosewood School to 1700, leaving the Crownsville State Hospital to accommodate its present population about 2200 mentally-disturbed adult Negroes.

Racial segregation of Maryland's feeble-minded patients will soon be ended, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Clifton T. Parker, the State's commissioner of mental hygiene.

Consolidation of white and Negro patients now separately institutionalized will begin January 19 on a wholesale scale, with the transfer of all feeble-minded Negroes at Crownsville State Hospital in Anne Arundel County, to the now exclusively white Rosewood State Training School near Baltimore, Mr. Parker said.

Some of 280 patients at Crownsville will be transferred to the Rosewood institution, at Owings Mills. They will be integrated into Rosewood's white population, sharing living accommodations, treatment facilities and training schedules.

All new feeble-minded patients, Negro and white, thereafter will be accommodated at the Rosewood School, he added.

The change of policy, Commissioner Parker said, was motivated by the need to segregate the State's feeble-minded charges from truly psychotic patients. At Crownsville, he explained, the Negro children and adults with child-like minds were institutionalized with the adult, insane Negro patients.

"Close association of mentally deficient children with the adult insane is poor medical policy, and must be changed," Dr. Perkins declared.

Although the move was recommended by a number of groups, Dr. Perkins said he was assuming "all the responsibility" and was willing to "take the blame, and maybe some praise" for the integration order.

He said that in his opinion there was enough room as Rosewood to accommodate the extra patients, despite recent protests from Montgomery County, Md., parents of feeble-minded children that the Rosewood institution was overcrowded, provided inadequate care, and had a long waiting list.

Ala. Baby Death Rate Very High

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Negro infant mortality rate in Alabama is nearly twice that of white babies, the state health department reported recently.

Although the state population is nearly two-thirds white, Negro babies less than a year old died during the third quarter of 1952, compared with 340 white infants in the same age bracket.

Baby Births Show Biggest Dip In Seven Years

The baby business took it on the chin in Alabama last year. The state's birth rate fell to the lowest point in seven years.

The birth rate was below any year since 1945, the State Health Department said, even though there were a few more white births than in 1951.

In its provisional summary of vital statistics for 1952, the department said there were 82,050 live births last year or 26.2 per 1,000 population.

The 1946-50 average was 83,490 live births or 27.8 per 1,000.

Alabama's total population rose from 3,061,743 as reported in the 1950 census to 3,136,885 midway last year, the report said. Of the 1952 total, 2,130,693 were white and 1,006,192 Negro.

The Negro birth rate dropped from an average of 31.4 per 1,000 for 1946-50 to 31.1 last year.

"This experience," the report said, "indicates continuation of the out-of-state migration of colored population, especially females of child-bearing age."

The provisional report showed there were 50,729 white and 32,067 Negro live births in 1952.

On the other side of the ledger 26,979 deaths were reported last year compared to 27,076 in 1951 and a 1946-50 average of 25,990.

Heart diseases continued to take the heaviest toll.

As usual, the report said, the 10 chief causes of death accounted for nearly 75 per cent of all

deaths in the state, but there was a net reduction of 350 in the death count of these major killers.

The report gives this breakdown on causes of death:

Tuberculosis 560, syphilis 113, typhoid and paratyphoid 2, dysentery 25, diphtheria 20, whooping cough 22, meningococcal infection 34, polio 24, measles 41, malaria 2, malignant neoplasms 2,893, diabetes mellitus 329, pellagra 26.

Vascular lesions 3,304, heart diseases 8,135, influenza 268, pneumonia 935, gastro-enteritis and colitis 186, nephritis and nephrosis 719, accidental deaths 2,983, diabetes mellitus 329, pellagra 1,946, motor vehicle accidents 819, suicide 205, homicide 399, other defined causes 4,525, and unknown causes 1,276.

Negro infant death rate in state far above white

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7—(AP)—Thirteen per cent more Negro infants died in Alabama last year than white babies, despite the fact that the state has less than half as many Negroes as whites.

There were 1,492 infant Negro deaths during 1952, the state Health Department said, compared to 1,407 white babies who died under a year old.

The Negro infant death rate was 50.8 per 1,000 live births, while the white rate was only 27.7.

The force of adhesion between two materials is believed to reside in a relatively few layers of molecules next to each surface.

Death Rate Declines To All-Time Low

Life Expectancy Of Average Citizen Climbs To 68 Years

(In advance of President Eisenhower's first "State of the Union" message to Congress, the Surgeon General of the United States reported in the following informal statement on the state of the nation's health.)

By LEONARD A. SCHEELE
Surgeon General of the Public Health Service
(Written expressly for International News Service)

WASHINGTON--Our national health today is at the highest level in our history.

The life expectancy of the average citizen--68 years--has never been so high.

The death rate--9.6 per 1,000 people--has never been so low. Virtually all babies born today survive the first year of life--that period which only a years ago claimed many of our new-born. Practically no mothers die today in childbirth.

THE INFECTIOUS diseases of childhood are rapidly disappearing as causes of death. Each year we are cutting more deeply at the toll from tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria, rheumatic fever and scarlet fever. Major progress has been made in reducing the suffering and the economic loss which results from malaria. In fact, malaria is almost non-existent in our country except as an occasional soldier returns from Korea with it.

Badly needed hospitals and health centers are being built, research is moving forward, uncovering the causes, the treatment and the cures for many diseases.

Even as we sit and reflect on our achievements, however, we must wrestle with the problems

of the present, which, in part, are the result of our past accomplishments.

AT THE TURN of the century, for example, one out of every 25 in the population was 25 years of age or older, that figure is one out of every 12--a total of 13 million Americans.

The changing environment, the mobility of the population, the swift pace of industrial expansion--all of these--also bring us up against new problems. These health problems are more complicated, and subtle, than the ones of the past.

We now know, for instance, that health is affected, that illness is aggravated by noise, by smoke, by crowding, by new inventions, by internal and external tensions. All of these conditions, of course, are factors of the mode of life in the middle of the twentieth century.

THE REASON for our progress to date has been two-fold. Scientists in the medical and related fields have discovered many of the secrets of health and disease. The private physicians and the health agencies of the country have applied these discoveries to the needs of the people.

The dramatic declines in the death rate over the past fifteen years, for example, are due in large measure to the medical research discoveries such as the sulfa drugs and the antibiotics--penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin and many others.

THE SIMILAR dramatic decline in the malaria rate is due to the development of DDT and its use as a preventive and to the numerous drugs which have been developed to treat and to cure malaria sufferers.

Out of the laboratories have come a vaccine for mumps, a preventive for diphtheria, a specific cure for whooping cough, a preventive for measles--great killer of the very young.

It is heartening to note that we are now apparently on the eve of discovering a preventive against dread poliomyelitis. Gamma globulin, derived from the nation's blood donor program, for example, has been shown to reduce paralytic poliomyelitis.

We all must remember that, in the final analysis, continued progress in medical and health knowledge depends upon the numbers of skilled scientists we can produce and upon the tools with which we equip them. This, indeed, is a major key to the further conquest of disease.

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PANAMA

Report High Infant Mortality In Panama

PANAMA CITY, RP — The alarmingly high mortality rate among infants in the Republic of Panama, especially in the rural provinces has caught the attention and interest of WHO (World Health Organization).

In a report released last week, Dr. J. L. Garica Guterrez, representative of WHO in Panama, stated that between 60 and 70 percent of every 1,000 infants in Panama die before they reach one year of age. The infant mortality in rural districts is even higher, he said.

He estimated in some parts of the Republic, 130 deaths occur for each 1,000 children born in this country of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

To arrive at these figures, the WHO doctor and his organizational assistants made a survey recently in the provinces of Veraguas, Los Santos and Herrera.

Malnutrition is responsible for about 50 percent of the rural population being infested with intestinal parasites. Malaria too, is another scourge with about 5,000 cases reported annually.

The United Nations Health Organization has made available something in the vicinity of \$50,000 worth of supplies and equipment to carry out its campaign against disease.

Practical Nurse Education

A characteristic of our time is that there are, proportionately, more and more older people. Life expectancy in this country has increased since 1900 from 49 years to more than 68 years. There are at present some 13,200,000 persons past 65 years of age.

This longer span of life for more and more people, made possible through medical advances and improved standards of living, makes for a number of problems, among them being the provision of more nursing aid for the ill. Work of this kind can be done by practical nurses, a field open to men and women between the ages of 17 and 50.

There are now some 290 approved schools of practical nursing in the country, training about 12,000 graduates a year. The training period for a practical nurse in an approved school is one year, compared with three or four years for the education of a registered nurse. The field is one in which there is considerable opportunity, surveys of health needs of the nation showing that some 30,000 graduates are required annually.

Already there are several hundred thousand women employed as practical nurses. They find rewarding service augmenting nursing services in hospitals for patients with acute illnesses and caring for patients with chronic illnesses in homes as well as in hospitals. There is indeed a spirit of service in such careers, and a high satisfaction comes from bringing comfort and healing to others.

The opportunities in this field are being emphasized this month by the National Association for Practical Nurse Education, an agency established in 1941 for the purposes of raising the standards of schools of practical nursing, aiding in the recruiting of practical nurse students and serving as a clearing house of information.

In Alabama there are eight schools providing practical nursing training. Three are in Birmingham, two for Negroes and one for white people. These schools are accredited by the State Board of Education, and while none is as yet accredited by the National Association for Practical Nurse Education, it is hoped that such recognition will soon be achieved.

There are some 1,140 licensed practical nurses in Alabama, to which are added

around 240 graduates each year. The need for more practical nurses is said to be great throughout the state.

In Birmingham many practical nurses are registered with the Nurses Licensed Practical Official Registry of Alabama, which receives requests for such nursing service and acts as a placing agency.

Here, then, is an occupation for which there is a growing need of qualified and trained persons, young or middle-aged. In this field can be found wide opportunity and the genuine satisfaction of helping people who especially need help.

Nurses Almost Get Democracy

MOBILE, Ala. — Prompt action on the part of the local NAACP branch enabled colored nurses attending the Alabama State Nurses convention to get all but one right afforded the 150 white members who attended.

A short conference between the official of both groups enabled the nurses to enter the front door of the Admiral Semmes hotel, have access to the women's lounge and all other facilities of the hostelry. The colored members were denied meals in the hotel dining room, however.

First Negro Grads Of Colorado School

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.— (ANP)—Two young women, Misses Eglantine M. Wilson, 22, daughter of the Johnny Wilsons, Mt. Harris, Colo., and Alice M. McAdams, 23, daughter of Earl McAdams, local residents, broke the ice for other young women of the minorities here, when on Friday, Aug. 7, they became the first colored graduates of the Bethel School of Nursing, Memorial Hospital.

Miss McAdams was admitted to the school in January, 1950 and Miss Eglantine Wilson in September, 1950.

Miss Wilson was graduated from the Hayden high school, May 1950. For two years she was secretary treasurer of her class. She was vice-president in her junior year and president, senior year, class of 1953, Bethel School of Nursing.

Miss Wilson plans to work for a degree, majoring in obstetrics.

Miss McAdams was graduated from the local high school in 1947. She passed her state nursing examinations June 23, 1953 and has been on private duty. Beginning Monday, Sept. 10, she will be a staff nurse at Memorial hospital. Miss McAdams plans to do additional study in psychiatry.

During her junior year at Bethel, she was chosen by popular vote, "Queen", nursing class of 1952.

DAR presents nurse awards

3 girls to study at D.C. hospital

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The national board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting here last week, voted to give three nursing scholarships to interested, qualified colored girls.

The scholarship awards were announced by Mrs. Gertrude S. Carraway, president general of the National Society of DAR. Two of the winners will study nursing at Freedmen's hospital and the third will study practical nursing there.

The two nursing school scholarships went to Miss Marcella Jane Monroe of Youngstown, Ohio, and Miss Eliza Jane Taylor of Columbia, Va. The practical nursing award went to Miss Ernestine Carman of Washington.

Meet Qualifications

Miss Monroe is 18 years old and a graduate of South high school of Youngstown. In spite of the fact that she has worked to support herself since she was 15, she stood 40th in a class of 314 students, and became a member of the honor society of her school.

Miss Taylor is a graduate of the Luther P. Jackson high school of Cumberland, Va., and ranked first in a class of 30, having received "A" in all of her classes.

Miss Carman is an employee at the national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Nurses Sue For Equal Pay

TAMPA, Fla.—Mayor Curtis Hixon and the city council were named defendants in a civil rights suit filed by eleven registered nurses of Tampa's Negro municipal hospital here last week. The nurses charge discrimination in pay, "solely because of race and color."

The Negro nurses receive approximately two dollars a day less for their services than white nurses, required to perform the same duties.

Fla. Nurses In Rights' Suit

TAMPA, Fla.—Eleven registered nurses at Tampa's Negro municipal hospital have filed a civil rights suit against Mayor Curtis Hixon and the city council charging discrimination in pay "solely because of race and color."

The nurses said they have the same qualifications and perform the same duties as the city's white nurses, but their pay is only \$7.60 a day as compared with a \$9.20-\$9.55 daily scale for white nurses.

The suit, filed in federal court, asks that the practice of different pay scale be ruled unconstitutional, and that the court bars the city from paying Negro nurses less than white nurses when qualifications are equal.

Mrs. Eulah Benning Charges That She Was "Misquoted"

Public reports by officials of the Georgia State Nurses Association that Negro "women in white" do not desire full membership in that organization, brought an angry and highly indignant denial yesterday from the president and spokesman of the state Negro Nurses association.

Mrs. Eulah Benning, County Public Health Nurse Supervisor, and president of the Georgia State Association of Negro Registered Nurses, was publicly quoted Friday as having emphasized that Negro nurses want only the educational benefits of the white association.

However, Mrs. Benning pointed out that the white organization held the meeting for the expressed purpose of determining if Negro nurses could be admitted to full membership, and that she was not present.

Reports were that after a stormy hearing in which several white nurses opposed full membership, the group endorsed a measure which would make only educational benefits available for Negro nurses.

"MISQUOTED"

"They have misquoted me," Mrs. Benning declared angrily, and added that as president of all Negro registered nurses in the state, "I can say that we want full participation in any organization which will benefit us."

She said that "We have asked for full membership," and inferred that the association heads knew it. She set up the following as reasons why Negro nurses needed full membership:

1. That the association is the official state representative of the A. N. A. (American Nurses Association) and only by being a full member can Negro nurses belong.
2. That full membership in the A. N. A. would make Negro nurses eligible to all benefits enacted for nurses benefits.

3. That A. N. A. set standards for salaries and educational programs, and that if Negro nurses were members they would benefit as well as white nurses.

SALARIES INEQUAL

"There has not always been even equal salaries," Mrs. Benning declared, "for Negro nurses in comparison with white nurses."

"Unless they (Negroes) are full members they will receive only education benefits," Mrs. Benning said.

Declaring that this would not make them eligible for other benefits, the nurses asserted "in fact it wouldn't be a membership."

Mrs. Benning said that there are two nurses associations in the state, and the League of Nursing Education in Georgia, is set up on an integrated basis.

However, this group composed mainly of nurses who work in health departments, but some nurses working in hospitals are members. The League is a member of the National League of Nurses, but there is "no coordination council" between the two groups.

The main opposition to Negro nurses being admitted to full membership in the Georgia State Association, reportedly is the fear of some white nurses that if Negroes are placed on a joint nurses registry, white nurses may be called into Negro homes for duty.

Mrs. Benning pointed out that this is in direct conflict with the Florence Nightingale oath which pledges all nurses to answer calls under any conditions.

Mrs. Benning is in charge of health centers at Rockdale Park, South Fulton County, and three divisions of the central health center.

Separate List Proposed for Constitution Negro Nurses

Members of the Fifth District of the Georgia State Nurses Association indicated Thursday they would accept Negro nurses as members on a "separate but equal basis," allowing them equal educational benefits of the group, but placing them on a separate nurses registry.

In a stormy panel forum punctuated by verbal exchanges, the nurses were told by Miss Gwen

Dekle of the State Health Department that nursing associations in all southeastern states except Georgia and South Carolina now accept Negroes as members.

But numerous nurses speaking from the floor during a discussion period opposed accepting Negro nurses as full-fledged members and allowing their names to be placed on a joint nurses registry with white members in fear that white nurses might be called for duty in Negro homes.

But Miss Mary Lee Taylor, an audience member who had verbal clashes with other members and with panel speaker John L. Dunaway, condemned the idea of not accepting a nursing call because of color, and reminded the nurses the Florence Nightingale oath pledged them to answer calls under any conditions.

Frances L. Hammett, director of the Grady School of Nursing, and Miss Gwen both pointed out that Eulah Benning, head of the Georgia State Organization for Colored Nurses, had emphasized Negro nurses want only the educational benefits of the association.

State Negro Nurses Call For 'Full Membership'

Georgia's Negro nurses want full membership in the Georgia State Nurses Association—now an all-white organization—or nothing at all, the head of the state Negro nurses organization said Friday.

Miss Eulah Benning of the Georgia State Organization for Colored Nurses said members of her group want "full professional recognition" by being admitted to the state nurses group.

She referred to a panel forum of the Fifth District, Georgia State Nurses Association held Thursday, in which the white nurses indicated they would accept Negro nurses as members only on a separate-but-equal basis—allowing them educational benefits but placing them on a separate nursing registry.

"We don't want any educational membership," she added. "We ask that we be allowed to take part in anything that comes along in the way of professional activities, such as forums, speeches by nationally known medical people and similar affairs."

"I don't think the social angle enters into it at all," said Miss Benning, a supervisor for the Fulton County Health Department.

If Mississippi, North Carolina and Florida can allow Negro nurses membership in their state nurses organizations, "then why can't Georgia?" she asked.

If Negro nurses were placed on a joint registry with white nurses, there would be so few Negro nurses called into white hospitals for duty they would hardly be noticed, Miss Benning said. They already are treating patients in white wards at both Grady and Emory University hospitals, she pointed out.

Nurses Want Separation On Georgia's Registries

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Members of the North District of Georgia State Nurses Association indicated last Thursday that they would accept colored nurses as members only on a "separate but equal" basis.

The proposed Jim Crow plan would allow colored nurses educational benefits of the association but would place their names on a separate nurses registry.

In a stormy panel discussion, the nurses were told by Miss Gwen Dekle of the State Health Department that nursing associations in all southeastern states except Georgia and South Carolina, now accept colored nurses as members.

Opposed From Floor

Numerous association members, speaking from the floor, opposed accepting colored nurses as full-fledged members of the association and allowing their names to be placed on a single registry with white nurses in fear that white nurses might be called for duty in homes of colored families.

Miss Mary Lee Taylor, an audience member, who clashed

verbally with other members and with panel speaker John L. Dancy, condemned the idea of not accepting a nursing call because of color, and reminded the nurses that the Florence Nightingale oath pledged them to answer calls under any conditions.

Mrs. Frances L. Hammett, director of the Grady School of Nursing, and Miss Dekle both pointed out that Mrs. Eulah Benning, head of the Georgia State Organization for Colored Nurses, had emphasized that colored nurses want only the educational benefits of the association.



a cerebral palsy victim four to eight years old who is physically handicapped to such a point that he is unable to attend a regular public school.

An advisory board of Negro women has been set up to work with the directors of the program. On the board are Mrs. Samuel Z. Westerfield, Miss Mary Harris, Mrs. Julian N. Borders, Mrs. C. E. Lovelace and Mrs. Mary Yancey.

Staff Photo—Ed Wells

EXAMINED FOR CEREBRAL PALSY CLASS
L-R: Nellie Garner, Dr. Harriet Gillette and Dr. Robert Kelly
AT CHARLES W. HILL

Negro Cerebral Palsy Class To Open in Fall

A class for Negro children who are victims of cerebral palsy will begin at the Charles W. Hill Elementary School this fall.

Beginning the cerebral palsied Old Newsboys Day, sponsored by program in the Negro public the Atlanta Variety Club and At- schools, the class will enroll Atlanta Newspapers, Inc. about eight children. Facilities Special equipment and supplies will be expanded as personnel will be furnished by the Georgia are trained. Society for Crippled Children, which is supported by the sale of Easter seals.

The program is sponsored by the Cerebral Palsy School-Clinic of Atlanta and the State Health Department in co-operation with the Atlanta Board of Education. Funds were supplied by the sale of newspapers on

Applicants were examined for admission to the class Tuesday at the State Health Department's crippled children's clinic on Eighth Street.

To be eligible a child must be

Eight Student Nurses Enter Ky. Hospital

LOUISVILLE — S. S. Mary and Elizabeth hospital has accepted eight Negro girls as student nurses. Five of the girls are from Louisville, two from Lebanon and one from Birmingham. The hospital only accepts Negro emergency patients.

General hospital has no Negroes in its nursing school and Red Cross hospital, the Negro hospital, does not have facilities for training nurses.

Another Louisville hospital, St. Joseph Infirmary, accepted Negro girls in its nursing school last year. Both hospitals have color-laboratory technicians and nurses aids.

Louisville Hospital Lowers Color Bar

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Another Louisville hospital lowered its color bar last week and admitted eight Negro girls as student nurses.

The S. S. Mary and Elizabeth hospital accepted the girls, five from Louisville, two from Lebanon and one from Birmingham, even though it only accepts Negro emergency patients.

When Mary and Elizabeth opened its doors to Negro nurse trainees, it joined St. Joseph Infirmary which accepted colored girls in its nursing school last year.

Both hospitals have colored laboratory technicians and nurses aids.

"I am talking about nurses training with no exceptions. I did not say I was going to run a segregated nursing school. We are going to try to see to it that they make provision for Negroes to live at the nurses home, too."

Has Been Hiring Negroes

When asked later if her announcement meant that Negroes would not be permitted to live in the nurses home, Miss Taylor said, "No, I simply would hope that at first they would elect to live at home, a privilege that is open to all student nurses at General Hospital."

Miss Taylor noted that in recent years General Hospital has begun hiring Negro graduate nurses and Negro practical nurses. Three years ago, the hospital's practical-nurse training was opened to Negroes.

Miss Taylor said that in the past there had been few applications from Negroes for admission into General Hospital's regular nursing school. Those that inquired "were encouraged to go elsewhere," she explained.

One Has Applied

Miss Taylor said the next class of student nurses would begin training late in January. One Negro girl already has applied.

"She is from Fort Knox and she has voluntarily agreed to live with her sister here if accepted," Miss Taylor said. "Her application will be handled the same as any other student's. She will have to pass the necessary

entrance examinations."

During the morning, Mayor Broaddus discussed racial-relations problems with M. M. Bonner, Negro real-estate man who headed the United Citizenship Committee in the recent Democratic campaign.

Afterward, Broaddus said, "We talked about the campaign, and he urged my co-operation in solving racial-relation problems. We agreed that whatever we do along this line would not be done in a sensational manner."

New Orleans Take Note

Louisville Hospital To Train Negro Nurses For First Time

Louisville, Ky. (ANP).—The General hospital, the city-supported hospital of Louisville, will accept Negro student nurses for the first time in January, 1954 group of new students, officials declared here last week.

Miss Anne Taylor, director of nursing, announced, however, that although colored student will attend the School of Nursing without discrimination, it is likely that they may not immediately live in the hospital's home for student nurses. She said:

"We are going to try to encourage them to live at home to avert a housing problem in the nurses' home. Housing always has been one of our problems—in fact the main one—in accepting Negroes."

A Negro leader, M. M. Bonner, real estate man who headed the Citizenship Committee in the recent November election campaign, following a discussion of the hospital edict with Louisville's Mayor Broaddus, declared as follows:

"We talked about the campaign, and he urged my cooperation in solving racial relation problems. We agreed that whatever we do along this line would not be in a sensational manner."

One colored girl, whose name was not revealed, of Fort Knox, already for applied for admission, according to Miss Taylor. Speaking of the applicant, Miss Taylor said:

"She has voluntarily agreed to live with her sister here if accepted. Her application will be handled the same as any other student's. She will have to pass the necessary entrance examinations."

Speaking further on the hous-

ing question, Miss Taylor said Negroes will not be barred from the nurses' home. She said:

"I simply would hope that at first they would elect to live at home, a privilege that is open to all student nurses at General Hospital."

Mayor Broaddus, who during his campaign for office, pledged a fight to have Negro girls study at General Hospital to become registered nurses, when told of the housing question, commented:

"I'm talking about nurses training with no exceptions. I did not say I was going to run a segregated nursing school. We are going to try to see to it that they make provisions for Negroes to live at the nurses' home too."

City Hospital Will Train Negro Nurses

Broaddus Wants Them To Live With Others

General Hospital is now open to Negro girls seeking training as registered nurses.

However, there is some concern over whether they will live in the student nurses home. According to Miss Anne Taylor, the hospital's director of nursing:

"We are going to try to encourage them to live at home to avert a housing problem in the nurses home. Housing has always been one of our problems—in fact the main one—in accepting Negroes."

Miss Taylor's announcement came after Mayor Broaddus, in a speech to the Kiwanis Club yesterday, reiterated a campaign pledge to see that Negro girls in Louisville are permitted to train as registered nurses in General Hospital. Three private hospitals—St. Joseph, S. S. Mary and Elizabeth, and St. Anthony—accept Negroes in their nursing schools.

Word of Miss Taylor's statements, Broaddus said.

Practical Nurses Elect Mrs. Harding

NEW ORLEANS -- Mrs. Eola Harding was elected president of the Louisiana Colored Practical Nurses Association during the group's two-day session in the People's Methodist Community Center here last week. Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, one of the principal speakers, presented Mrs. Harding with a certificate of merit and a key to the city.

Nursing director resigns at Provident

192 md
BALTIMORE and Pa., Mrs. Brannon has had wide nursing experience. From 1926-27, she was in charge of nursing at Brewer Hospital, Baltimore, resigned this week after Greenwood, S. C., 1928-37, supervising the hospital for four years. View State college, Texas;

The resignation is effective September 30. John L. Procopie, administrator, told the AFRO Mrs. Brannon has strengthened the nursing service during her administration, and he is sorry to see her go.

Mrs. Lowe Acting
Mr. Procopie said that until a successor is named, Mrs. Lowe, assistant director, will act in her stead.

Mrs. Brannon said she has no immediate plans for the future except that she is looking forward to a month's vacation which she will take beginning sometime in August. Mrs. Brannon assumed the director of nursing post at Provident on Sept. 1, 1949. Before coming here, she had served seven years (1940-47) as superintendent of nurses at Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia; and received a B. S. degree in nursing at the University of Minnesota (1949).

Tuskegee Graduate
A native of Phoenix City, Ala., Mrs. Brannon is the former Maida Stephens, and the widow of the Rev. George M. Brannon, an AME minister of the Alabama conference who died in 1916. They have one daughter, Mrs. Mae Ruth Wilson who resides in Lawton, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Brannon is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, where she received her nursing diploma in 1923 and her academic diploma in 1925. She served as night superintendent of nurses at the Tuskegee Institute hospital for one year, 1925-26.

Wide Experience
Registered to practice in Ala., Tenn., Mich., N. Y., Md., and Pa., Mrs. Brannon has had wide nursing experience. From 1926-27, she was in charge of nursing at Brewer Hospital, Baltimore, resigned this week after Greenwood, S. C., 1928-37, supervising the hospital for four years. View State college, Texas;

From 1937-38, she was superintendent of nurses at Meharry Medical college; 1938, a similar post at Mercy Hospital, Detroit; and 1939-40, a member of the nursing staff at Sea View hospital Staten Island, N.Y. During her Baltimore residence, Mrs. Brannon has not only helped to expand the hospital's nursing service and school of nursing, she has taken an active part in the community.

AME Church.

She has been active in Madison Ave. YWCA, holds membership in the American Nurses' Association, the National Nursing League, and the Ministers' Wives Alliance of Baltimore and vicinity.

AFRO Honor Roll

Recognition was given her in 1951, when she won honorable mention on the AFRO honor roll.

In 1950, the Tuskegee Nurses' Alumni Association honored her with a tea and in 1952, she received the Tuskegee Alumni Merit Award in recognition of distinguished service in advancing human welfare.

She was also the recipient of an engraved cup from the International Trade Association of N. Y. and Baltimore in 1951 for superior service to public institutions.

When Mrs. Brannon came to Provident Hospital, she revived the education department, the division which gives instruction to nurses, and organized the inservice program for nurses aides.

Active In Drive

During her administration, the semi-private facilities on the second and third floors were equipped, and her team was the leading women's division in the \$300,000 campaign (1951) for the hospital, reporting in excess of \$14,000.

She was also instrumental in getting the physicians' wives to equip a second floor semi-private room with new furniture, and in getting various clubs to contribute to the beautification of the hospital.

Mrs. Brannon has served as a member of the Henryton Hospital School of Nursing advisory committee and as a steward and senior choir member of Bethel

Nurses Attend Cleveland Conclave

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Six member:
of the local nursing profession
returned last week-end from the
biennial convention of the Nation-
al League for Nursing, which
convened June 22-26 at Cleveland,
Ohio.

at 7-11-53
Delegates to the graduate nurs-
ing division included Miss Min-
nie E. Goff, superintendent of
the Homer G. Phillips Hospital
School of Nursing, and three
members of her staff, Miss Julia
McCarthy, Miss Isabel Northcross
and Miss Connette Lee.

Delegates to the student nurs-
ing division were Miss Myrtle
Hilliard, vice president of the in-
terracial Missouri State Student
Nursing Association, and Miss
Mary Taylor, president of the
student-faculty organization of
the Homer G. Phillips Hospital
School of Nursing.

St. Louis will be the host city
during the next biennial meeting
of the National League for Nurs-
ing, when it convenes here in
June, 1955.

Provident Nurses Take Part In NSNA Confab

Aided by an ambitious student body and the rising enthusiasm in progressive student nurse functions of the first district of Illinois, three Provident hospital student nurses attended the organization of the first National Student Nurse association.

The group was organized during the week of June 21 at the National League of Nursing convention in Cleveland, Ohio. Attending the conclave and taking part in the history making sessions from the Chicago institution were Misses Mary E. Alexander, a freshman from Greenville, Miss.; Miss Myrtis Boler of Jackson, Miss., and Miss Alice Grigsby of Norwell, Mass. Miss Boler is a junior in Provident's school of nursing, and Miss Grigsby is a senior.

ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS

The trio participated in all convention activities and sessions, including the student planning group meeting held in the Hotel Statler last Sunday. They heard an address by Miss Ruth Sleeper, R. N., president of the National League of Nursing and joined in group singing lead by Charles King, former director of the famed Wings Over Jordan choir.

Other business meetings throughout the week introduced Provident students to intricate parliamentary procedures and forms of government which will, they point out, be of invaluable aid during their training period.

Of especial value also was the opportunity to meet students from all over the United States and to compare and exchange training experiences. This experience, the Chicago nurse trainees agree, proved how important is the word unity. They will urge the student association at Provident to participate as a group in district and state functions of the national body.

Girls From Ten States Begin Training At Harlem Hospital

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Twenty-nine hopeful young women from ten states arrived at the Harlem Hospital's nurses' home, Tuesday, to begin a three-year training course which they hope will lead them to coveted certificates that will qualify them to write "R.N." after their names as registered nurses.

The girls were welcomed to the citadel of the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, by Mrs. Grace E. Jones, residence director of the nurses' home.

Even as she welcomed the nurses-to-be Mrs. Jones was busy with another group of young women who came to Harlem Hospital three short years ago in similar fashion. But she was sending this group out into the world to be full-fledged nurses after they completed their graduating exercises.

Married In Group

A few of the candidates are married but most of them were single. They ranged from "18," the lowest age permitted, to "past twenty-five"—that discreet answer which many women reserve for reporters.

After six months of days which will begin with an early breakfast at 7:45 they will (if they survive) be then permitted to wear the "dunce" cap—a little white cap which will give them their first recognition around the hospital.

After another six months they will be referred to as student nurses. Two more years of hard work and they can claim the coveted "R.N."

98 Per Cent Finish

Mrs. Jones anticipates that about two per cent of the girls will fall by the wayside if the class of 1956 runs true to form.

In order to qualify the girls had to be in the upper third of their high school classes and Harlem prefers that they have had some college training although this is not demanded of them. The girls come into the hospital on a college level.

A typical RN candidate was Lois Fowlkes, of 1413 N. Caroline street, in Baltimore. Lois, the third of ten children of Mr.

and Mrs. Jasper Fowlkes, is a graduate of Douglass High School in Baltimore and decided on a nursing career because, she said, she likes working with people. Nursing, she said, will offer her *her* of worth and purpose.

Lois likes travel. She would have no objections to an overseas assignment when she becomes a nurse, she is not the "outdoor type" and her main hobby is playing cards with pinocle as her favorite game. She wore a diamond on her left hand but coyly denied being engaged.

Lois obtained most of her information leading to her nursing career from literature sent to her at her request by the National Association for Career Nursing.

The Candidates

The other candidates who will be Lois' classmates for the next three years and their home town addresses follow:

New York: Lorraine Anderson, Elizabeth Blackwell, Wilhelmmina Brown, Thelma Duverney, Marie Edwards, Vivian George, Sara Jones, Thelma Menears, Dolores Phillips, all of New York City;

Helen Colson, Lelia Howard, Brooklyn; Alma Horton, Ollie Jackson, Bronx; Gwendolyn Saylor, Freedport; Fannie Wright, Poughkeepsie;

Pennsylvania: Doris Bracey, Louise Gree, Philadelphia; Louise Wynne, Easton;

Michigan: Velmarie Broyles, Pontiac;

Virginia: Joanne Carter, Hampton;

Alabama: Marguerite Edwards, Spring Hill;

Ohio: Alberta Fraley, Sadie Simms, Cincinnati;

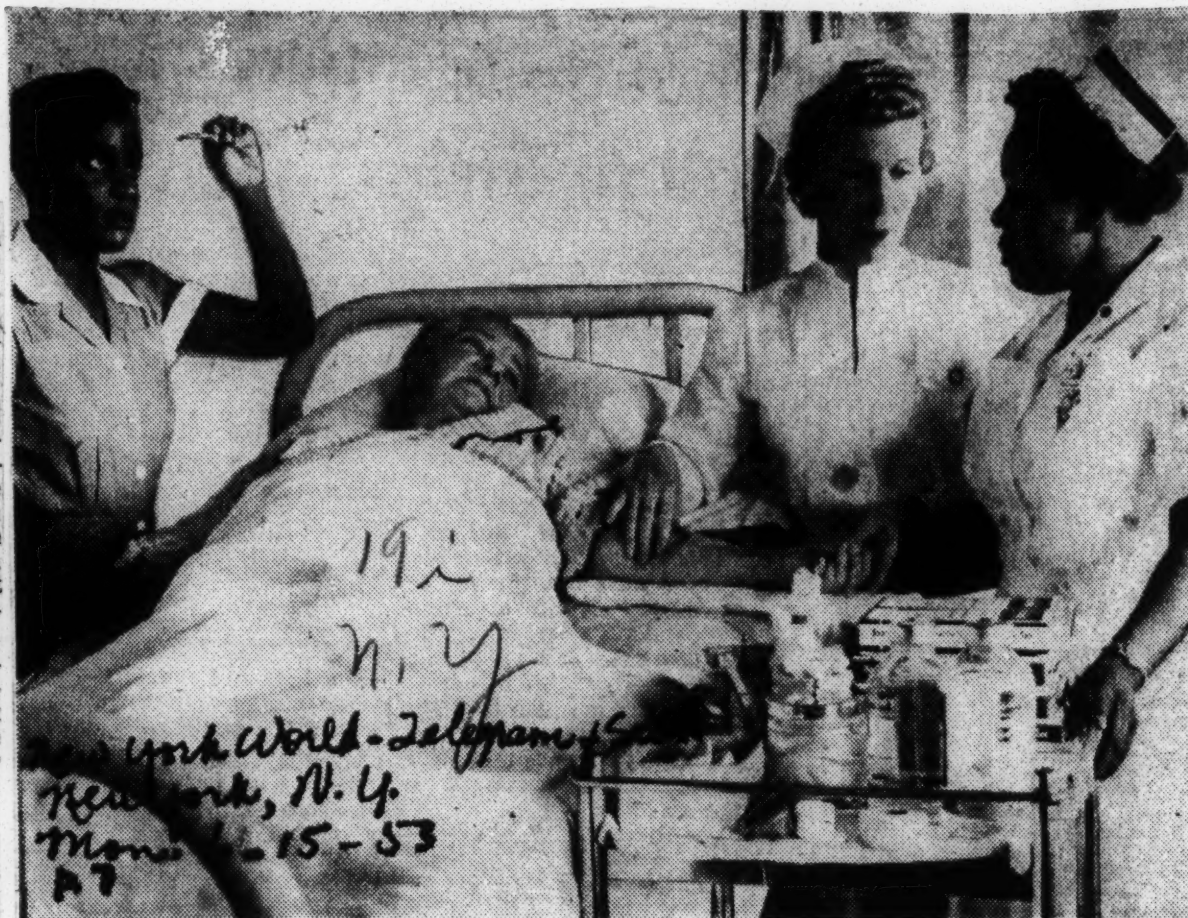
Georgia: Marian Johnson, Brunswick;

North Carolina: Martha Pope, Carthage;

Illinois: Choicia Scaife, Chicago;

Florida: Frednell Williams, Petersburg;

New Jersey: Ruth C. Williams, Plainfield.



A nursing team demonstrates its technique. Left, nurse's aid Daisy Gillard reads temperature of patient, Mrs. Hattie Resinan. Center, graduate nurse Ellen Keenan prepares intravenous feeding with help of practical nurse Jessie McLean.

Team Nursing Blazes New Trail, Kogel Says

Hospitals Commissioner Speaks At Demonstration of Technique

The idea of team nursing was hailed today by Hospitals Commissioner Marcus D. Kogel as "blazing a new trail" in the care of the sick.

Dr. Kogel spoke at a demonstration of the team nursing technique before about 100 nurses, nursing administrators and educators from hospitals in the United States and Canada at Francis Delafield Hospital, 163rd St. and Ft. Washington Ave.

The new method has been tried experimentally at Delafield since the hospital opened in February 1951 and it has worked out very well, Dr. Kogel said.

Proud of Record.

"We are proud of what's happening here in Delafield," he declared. "The patients are more satisfied. It has brought great dignity to nursing. . . . Ultimately, we hope the nursing team will function in every hospital."

The demonstration was conducted by Miss Eleanor C. Lambertsen of the Teachers College, Columbia University, Division of Nursing Education, who reported on the Delafield experiment.

The purpose of team nursing, she explained, is "to blend different kinds of nurses into a working unit whose core is the patient and his individual nursing needs." A typical team consists of a gradu-

ate professional nurse, who is the leader, a student nurse, a practical nurse and a nurse's aid.

Daily Conferences.

Team members hold conferences once or twice a day. They discuss their patients in terms of physical conditions and individual mental and emotional attitudes.

The new method helps alleviate the nursing shortage, since it relieves registered nurses from some supervisory duties. The group Miss Lambertsen pointed out, functions "with each team member contributing at the top of her potential and increasing the overall efficiency of service to the patient."

"... The nurse's aid isn't just handing out bedpans all day long. . . . She feels a more immediate interest in the patient and she has better relations with the professional nurses. The patient's morale is picked up, too, because he feels so many people are taking a keener interest in him."

Negro Nurse Gets Yonkers Post
YONKERS, N.Y. (AP) — Mrs. Frances Francis, 51-year-old nurse of 61 Bushy Avenue, has been appointed by Mayor Kristen Kristensen to fill a vacancy as a member of Yonkers Board of Education. She is the first Negro ever named to the board. She will serve nine months, the unexpired term of Mrs. Robert H. Francis, a trustee of the board. Her husband is Roland G. Francis, mail carrier.

2 colleges get nurse schools

A & T COLLEGE COMPLETES PLANS FOR NURSING SCHOOL

4-year courses at both institutions

RALEIGH, N. C. — Carrying out recommendations of his study committee, headed by State Sen. Warren R. Williams of Sanford, Governor Umstead last week authorized establishment of schools of nursing at A. and T. college and Winston-Salem teachers college.

Each of these colleges, he said, shall immediately proceed to employ a competent and qualified director for a school of nursing and shall thereafter open its school as soon as 20 or more students have qualified and enrolled to begin the first year of training.

Coming to grips with the nursing school issue in its closing days, the recent general assembly appropriated \$200,000 for establishment of the schools but left the matter to the governor to establish them and where, to the governor and the committee.

After exploring the possibility of placing schools at North Carolina college at Durham and Elizabeth City State teachers college, the committee suggested that the next general assembly establish a third school at Elizabeth City State.

Elizabeth City declined to press its claim. After committee members pointed out that the institution there has no access to a colored hospital and suggested that there "would be some complications in this respect."

Budgets for the two new nursing schools are being worked out by the state budget bureau and administrators of the two colleges, the governor said. Each of the schools will offer a four-year course.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A school of nursing will definitely open at A. and T. College with the beginning of the Fall session according to an announcement released early this week by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college.

Full details of the official opening were worked out in a conference held last week in Raleigh which included: D. S. Coltrane, assistant director of the State Budget Bureau of Raleigh; Warmoth T. Gibbs, dean of the college's school of education and science and Dr. Bluford.

Gov. William B. Umstead had decreed just two weeks before that nursing would begin at the Greensboro institution just as soon as 20 or more students had qualified to begin the first year of training. He also instructed the A. and T. administration to proceed with the employment of a director of the school.

The governor had acted with the authority given him by the last legislature and with the unani-

mous recommendation of a committee named to help him decide how a \$200,000 biennial appropriation for the purpose should be spent.

According to Dr. Bluford, the nursing school will be operated in cooperation with L. Richardson Memorial Hospital and others in the community. A four-year course, granting the bachelor of science degree and a three year course for the training of registered nurses, will be available to the first enrollees who begin their training with the opening of the Fall quarter on September 14. He expressed confidence that the requirement of a minimum of 20 students will have been met for more than that number have already filed application.

The president stated to reporters in answer to a query concerning the procedure for applying for admittance, "Applications should be mailed immediately to C. R. A. Cunningham, Registrar, here at the college."

N. C. Nurses Subtle With Segregation

DURHAM, N. C. — (AP) —

Although Negro nurses now belong to the North Carolina State Nurses Association and the former state organization of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses is no more, colored nurses still are subjected to subtle forms of segregation here.

For example the arrangements for the dinner this year did not have the colored nurses sitting with their white sister-members. Instead, Negro nurses were forced to dine on a nearby balcony in the same hotel.

Mrs. Lajoie Ricks Passes State Bd.

LIMA, Ohio—Mrs. Lajoie Ricks received notification Jan. 31, that she has earned the right to add "RN" to her name by successfully passing the Ohio State Board Nurses examination. Mrs. Ricks entered training after a year's study at Fisk University. She is a 1952 graduate of St. Rita's Hospital, Lima, being one of the two first Negro girls accepted by that hospital. While in training, in addition to making an accredited record, she sang in the hospital chorus and in other ways participated in the extra-curricular activities of the school. Since November, 1952 she has been employed as office assistant to A. A. Dalton, MD, Lima, Ohio.



MRS. LAJOIE RICKS, R.N.

... passes board

Mrs. Ricks, wife of George Ricks, is the mother of a twenty-one month old son. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, 210 Blake Street, Sheffield, Ala.

Wanda P. Hall Receives Masters Degree In Nursing

Mrs. Wanda Pleasant Hall, daughter of Mrs. Cora Pleasant, Eighth ave., Middletown has received her master's degree in nursing from Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Hall is a graduate of Middletown High School, Ohio State Univ. and the Homer G. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing in St. Louis.

Butler County friends congratulate one of their own—Mrs. Hall—for the splendid success she made in preparing herself for her profession.

Nurse Quits Top Job For Philly Post

and instructor on the nursing school faculty of Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis.

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — Miss Gloria E. Wilson, instructor and supervisor of surgical nursing at Toledo hospital, the city's biggest private hospital, has resigned, effective July 27.

She will become supervisor and instructor in nursing arts at the Methodist Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, beginning her duties there Aug. 17.

Miss Wilson is the first and only Negro to serve on a nursing school faculty at any of the eight Toledo hospitals. She came here last October shortly after receiving her master's degree in nursing education from Teachers college at Columbia university, New York City.

She received her training as a nurse at Harlem hospital, New York City, graduating in 1945. She received her bachelor of science degree in nursing education from Duquesne university, Pittsburgh, in 1949. From 1949 through 1951, she was supervisor

Charleston, S. C., Gets Its First Red Cross Nurse

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Miss Loraine Elizabeth Moultrie, RN, daughter of Mrs. Anna P. Moultrie, 10 Jasper st. is the first colored citizen to become an American Red Cross nurse in this city.

Miss Moultrie received her badge and credentials as a symbol of the professional attainment and her willingness to be of service.

Her appointment card identified her as a nurse professionally qualified to participate in Red Cross programs and to serve in emergencies. Miss Moultrie received her early training at McClellan Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Charleston.

After graduation she entered Lincoln Hospital, New York City, for post graduate work.

Delivered 500 Babies

She served as maternity nurse, a project once sponsored by the Red Feather Community Chest, and assisted in the delivery of more than 500 babies of both races.

Miss Moultrie

For the past four years Miss Moultrie served on the medical staff of school District No. 20 Charleston with headquarters at Rhett Elementary and Avery High Schools.

She is a member of Emanuel AME Church and holds an office in almost every department of church. She also is affiliated with a large number of charitable organizations. She is treasurer of prince Hall Chapter OES a member of the Board of Management of the YWCA and the TR association.

Nurses attend annual meeting

FLORENCE, S.C. — Over 100 delegates attended the fifth annual convention of the Licensed Practical Nurses Association of South Carolina.

Registration of delegates was conducted by Mrs. Cora Food and Mrs. Willie M. Wheeler, both of Spartanburg, and Mrs. H. P. Belton of Camden, S.C. Those participating in the

morning session were:

Mesdames Bretta Lancaster, Charleston; H. P. Belton, Camden; Pearl Frealin, Orangeburg; Rachel Roby, Lillian Crawford, Columbia.

Afternoon Session

Participating in the afternoon session were:

Mesdames Malinda Harroll, Florence; Gertrude Labituate, Charleston; Helen T. Bass, Columbia; Lura Ervin, Florence County Piola Brockington.

Misses Ora L. Williams, Myrtle Green, Jacqueline Miller and the Revs. I. W. Janerette and J. W. Curry.

Among the officers of the group are:

Mrs. Lillian Smith, vice-president; Mrs. H. P. Belton, recording secretary; Mrs. Singleton, marshal; Mrs. Lillian Crawford, advisor.

S. C. Nurses To Open Membership To Negroes

New York (ANP).—The South Carolina State Nurses' Association has voted to invite eligible Negro nurses to membership effective Jan. 1, 1954, Miss Ella Best, executive secretary of the American Nurses' Association announced last week.

This means 52 of the 53 state and territorial constituent associations now include Negro nurses in their membership. According to its by-laws, ANA provides individual national membership to eligible Negro nurses who cannot become members of state nurses associations where they live or practice, Miss Best said. Prior to World War II, 15 state nurses associations excluded Negro nurses from membership.

The action in South Carolina was taken before a meeting of the board of directors with the board of the South Carolina Palmetto Association, to ascertain if the Negro nurses were interested in joining the group.

In its platform, the American Nurses' Association has pledged itself to promote the inclusion and full participation of minority group in association activities, and eliminate discrimination in job opportunities, salaries and other working conditions. Its inter-group relations program has been developed to carry out this work. Goal is to achieve the integration of nurses of all racial and religious minorities and to protect the rights and privileges of all nurses.

In addition to the growing number of state associations admitting Negro nurses to membership, another achievement in the field has been the increasing use, by agencies employing graduate professional and practical nurses,

of competence as the sole criterion for employment, Miss Best pointed out.

Virginia Nurses In Full Integration

Old Dominion Group In Merger With White Unit

By TOM MITCHELL

RICHMOND

After 37 years of distinguished service the Old Dominion Graduate Nurses Association has been disbanded in the name of functional democracy and integrated into the Graduate Nurses Association of Virginia.

vice-president; Alice Russell, assistant recording secretary; Ruby M. Burke, corresponding secretary; Mildred Skelton, financial secretary; A. I. Garner, treasurer; Martha Brothers, recording secretary, and Miss Eleanor Savage, chaplain.

Among the speakers at the session was Miss M. Hazel Knibb, executive secretary of the Graduate Nurses Association.

The purpose of the 37th annual convention of the group held recently at S. Philip's Hall, was for the expressed purpose of liquidating the affairs of the colored group.

The GNA has accepted all nurses into the organization with full participation and status as members.

May Serve As Model

Many observers believe the procedures, merging the groups, could well serve as a model for other professionals aiming at integration into the organizations of their profession.

The Old Dominion was founded on April 11, 1916.

After several requests for the admittance of colored registered nurses to the Graduate Nurses Association, the group finally approved the idea on September 15, 1952.

Final Decision In January

A committee of the two groups was chosen to work out the details and in January of this year the decision for full participation was made.

All registered nurses in Virginia are eligible for membership.

Old Dominion Officers

Miss Mayme Wilson, president of the disbanding organization, presided over the final meeting and disbandment.

Other officers at the final meeting were:

Mesdames Edna P. James,

19j 1953

D.C.

Man of the Year

Temple Alumni Hail Pharmacist in D.C.

By J. HUGO WARREN

WASHINGTON—Confirming his primacy as possibly one of the most able and prolific of the District's pharmacists, Lewis S. Terry, 49, owner of the Ethical Prescription Pharmacy, 518 Florida Avenue, N. W., has been named "Man of the Year" by his Temple University alumni organization.

Mr. Terry, a native of Reading, Pa., had his high school training in Pleasantville, N. J., later taking up pharmacy at Temple University, where he was graduated in 1928.

He has been in the pharmacy business since 1929 and has filled approximately 1,175,000 prescriptions. His staff of nineteen employees are some of the finest in the field of pharmacy.

Three delivery cars give quick calls on service.

IN 1952, Dr. Terry made a trip to Europe where he made a pharmaceutical survey of British Health Service from the pharmaceutical aspect under socialized medicine.

This report was given to the

National Pharmacy Association in Chicago in August, 1952.

Dr. Terry is married to the former Ava Spencer of D. C., and resides at 1231 Jackson Street, N. E.

He was chosen "Man of the Year" because of his contribution to the profession. He will receive the award at the university's Founders Day dinner on Feb. 14, in Philadelphia.



L. S. TERRY

III. Pharmacists Elect *App. American P. A.* First Woman President

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Chicago Pharmacists Association proved last week that its members believe in the emancipation of women, and for the first time elected a woman, Mrs. Bertha Woods, president.

The newly-elected president is past president of the Professional Women's Club and present business of Zeta Zeta chapter of Zeta Phi Beta sorority.

Mrs. Woods attended the Northwestern University School of Accounting and the College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois. She is married to William S. Roberson and also is secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Association.

Judge Green Speaks

Judge Wendell E. Green was guest speaker at the installation banquet. He said he formerly was a pharmacist in the state of Kansas. Meeting in the Blue Room of the Parkway ballroom,

Sunday afternoon, the pharmacists also installed the following officers:

Bertha Woods, president;
Claude Anderson, vice-pres.;
Margaret Driver, secretary;
Darwin R. Turner, financial secretary; Judge A. Jones, treasurer; Robert E. Giles, parliamentarian and Wendell White, sergeant at arms.

Pharmacists To Meet In Texas

HOUSTON, Tex — The seventh annual convention of the National Pharmaceutical Association will meet here at the Texas Southern University, August 3-6.

Dr. Chauncey D. Jones, national president of Chicago, will address a call meeting of the executive committee in August 2. The initial "Pharmacy Seminar" will be held the following day.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Hurd Jones, dean of the host school; Dr. Jones, Dr. Bert Mull, Walter Kuntz, John A. McCartney, Dr. B. B. Brown, Dr. Chauncey L. Cooper of Howard University, and Dr. R. O'Hara Lamer, guest speaker.

The women's auxiliary will hold its national meet concurrently with that of the NPA.



NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION opens its 7th annual convention August 3, in the impressive new pharmacy building of Texas Southern university, Houston, with Dr. Chauncey Jones, Chicago, national president, presiding. In photo, Texas pharmacy leaders complete final arrangements for the annual meeting. Left to

right are Mesdames J. A. Alexander, C. F. Hatch, L. E. Kelley, jr.; Drs. W. B. Howell, R. Ferguson, C. L. Hatch, L. E. Kelly, sr., convention chairman and president-elect; T. A. Alexander, A. E. Tordan, Mrs. R. Ferguson, Mrs. Albert Hopkins, Dr. Albert Hopkins and Dr. Dorothy Andrews.

Florence Doctors Point The Way

The Florence Times

ANNOUNCEMENT that a widely known and respected Negro physician of Florence has been admitted to membership in the Lauderdale County Medical Society is something to warm the cockles of the hearts of all men who believe in fair play, simple justice and the great truth that science, like God, recognizes no racial prejudices. *The Times & Tri-Cities Daily* are more proud of the action of our doctors than would ordinarily be the case because this is the first time, according to medical sources, that a Negro doctor has been taken into a county medical society in Alabama.

It is even more to be recognized as an important forward step in the Muscle Shoals area when it is realized that the Lauderdale doctors voted unanimously to extend full membership to Dr. L. J. Hicks.

Unlike the Alabama Medical Society, which somewhat straddled the issue at its annual meeting in April in adopting a resolution recommending the admittance "of all qualified doctors" by the county societies, the Lauderdale society acted with forthright Christian conscience.

The justice of their position is made all the more evident when it is remembered that membership in these county groups is required before a doctor can be admitted to the Alabama or American Medical Association.

The recognition thus accorded Dr. Hicks, who is 53, and who has been practicing here since 1933, will encourage other Negro boys and girls to aim for the mountain peaks as he did when he pioneered in receiving his medical degree from Meharry Medical School in Nashville, served his internship there and then went on to study anatomy and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania for two years before returning to Meharry for a year as an instructor and resident surgeon. Think of his worth to his race and to mankind since he began practicing medicine in Florence in 1933.

Even before his acceptance into the local medical society Dr. Hicks had earned, and been granted, partial privileges which are not extended to many qualified Negro physicians in the South. Since the erection of the new Eliza Coffee Memorial Hospital Dr. Hicks, who is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, has been permitted to treat his patients in the hospital, a joint city-county operation, something that many Negro doctors are not permitted to do for their patients in most Alabama hospitals for the simple reason that they are not members of the county medical societies, a privilege which has so frequently been denied to them unjustly and in a manner sinning against Christian charity.

We commend Dr. Henry W. Cheney, Lauderdale County Public Health Officer, for the statement he issued in connection with this forward step at the Shoals, saying:

It is the hope of the local doctors that many more Alabama county medical societies and those in other states will follow their forward looking action. Until this year, Negroes have not been admitted to county medical societies in Alabama and most of the other Southern states. As a result, these doctors could not become members of the American Medical Association, which is desirable for all physicians.

This is an important action not because it reflects honor and credit upon Dr. Hicks and his white colleagues in Lauderdale County. It is an important action because it transcends prejudice to tip the scales a little nearer that balance which represents simple human justice.

Alabama Medical Society Admits Negro Doctor

Florence, Ala. — (ANP) — An all-white medical society here last week lowered its color line and admitted a Negro doctor.

He is Dr. L. J. Hicks who was admitted to the Lauderdale County Medical Society. The vote on Dr. Hicks was unanimous.

The 53-year-old Dr. Hicks already has been permitted to treat his patients in the city-county operated Eliza Coffee Memorial hospital here.

Most Alabama hospitals do not permit Negro physicians to attend patients admitted to the hospital because colored doctors are not members of county medical societies.

In voting to admit Dr. Hicks, Dr. H. U. Cheney, Lauderdale County Medical Officer, said:

"It is the hope of the local doctors that many more Alabama county medical societies will follow this forward-looking action."

Alabama Med. Society Lowers its Color Line

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Most Alabama hospitals do not permit Negro physicians to attend patients admitted to the hospital because colored doctors are not members of county medical societies.

In voting to admit Dr. Hicks, Dr. H. W. Cheney, Lauderdale County Medical Officer, said:

"It is the hope of the local doctors that many more Alabama county medical societies will follow this forward-looking action."

A move to encourage admittance of Negro physicians was taken by the Alabama Medical Society in April. The group adopted a resolution recommending admittance "of all qualified doctors" by the county groups.

A physician must be a member of a county group before he can become a member of the state or American Medical associations.

A graduate of Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Hicks has been practicing here since 1933. He went on to study anatomy and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania for two more years.

Alabama, like many southern states, has few Negro physicians. There are about 67 in the state, without counting those at the Veterans Administration hospital at Tuskegee institute. This figure of 67 represents one for every county.

Alabama State Medical Ass'n Ends 17th Annual Convention

of the sessions of the Negro doctors' association.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The 67-member Alabama State Medical Association ended its three-day annual convention here last Friday, June 12 at Carver High School and selected Mobile as its 1954 convention site.

Speakers listed for the sessions were Dr. Asa G. Yancey, chief of surgical service, Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, who spoke on "Some Results With Lumbar Sympathectomy in Peripheral Vascular Diseases"; Dr. H. L. Goldstein, an X-ray speech; Dr. I. D. Onden, dermatologist of Montgomery explained "non-venereal lesions of the genitalis" Dr. J. L. Pinderhughes of Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, discussed the "treatment and diagnosis of Anemia." Dr. T. B. Hubbard, Jr., of Montgomery talked of "early diagnosis of greater intestinal cancer."

Others listed for speeches were: Dr. J. C. Ashorst, Tuskegee; Dr. Claude Blackwell, Birmingham; Dr. Richard Bing, Birmingham; Dr. O. C. Dummett, Tuskegee; Dr. H. L. Goldstein, Montgomery; Dr. J. D. Lendon, Montgomery; Dr. William Neal, Birmingham; Dr. J. J. Peters, Tuskegee and Dr. R. C. Stewart, Birmingham.

Officers are: Dr. W. D. Pettis of Montgomery, president; Dr. L. D. Green, of Birmingham, president-elect; Dr. R. E. Tisdale, of Montgomery, secretary; Dr. A. W. Plump, Birmingham, treasurer, and Dr. H. H. Jones, Talladega, historian.

There was a suggestion to change the business session from the last day of the convention to the second. Peak delegate attendance is usually at the second day's sessions.

Apparently Dr. J. L. Hicks of Florence, recently admitted to the hitherto all-white Lauderdale County Medical Association, did not attend the convention. His name did not show up on the list of registered delegates. One delegate who said that he had attended every ACMA session the past few years, indicated that he could not remember seeing Dr. Hicks at any

Name 15 Medics To New Hospital

See under P. 1 Chimp 10.
19 K Ala
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Fifteen Negro doctors have been named to the staff of Birmingham's newest hospital. The new hospital has beds for 162 patients; two main operating rooms and an emergency operating room; two delivery rooms, two nurseries and an isolation nursery.

Also a laboratory, morgue, pharmacy, X-ray rooms, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, offices, conference rooms, dining rooms, and an out patient clinic which will be opened after the main hospital operation is under way.

Medics named to the active staff were: Robert C. Stewart, staff president, F. D. Bradford, sr., Dr. F. D. Bradford, jr., R. G. Cole, D. M. Curry, H. L. Dale, W. L. Green, S. F. Harris, A. F. Mitchell, P. S. Moten, A. W. Plump and Dr. E. T. Witt.

In Ensley—

15 Negro doctors named on staff of Holy Family Hospital

Fifteen Negro doctors today had been selected for the staff of Birmingham's newest hospital. Their appointment to the active staff of the almost-completed Holy Family Hospital will give full hospital privileges to the Negro doctors.

The new hospital, built with private donations and matching

Hill-Burton funds, is located at 1915 19th-st. Ensley. It will be operated by Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky., under supervision of Sister Alice Martha.

The new hospital has beds for 62 patients; two main operating rooms and an emergency operating room; two delivery rooms; two nurseries and an isolation nursery; laboratory, morgue, pharmacy, X-ray rooms, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, offices, conference rooms, dining rooms, and an out-patient clinic which will be opened after the main hospital operation is under way.

IN ADDITION to the active staff of the new hospital, Sister Alice Martha said several white doctors have been invited to be members of the hospital's courtesy staff. She pointed out, however, that preference will be given to members of the Negro active staff in the letting of beds.

Negotiations are also under way for attaching the new Negro hospital with the Medical College of Alabama to provide for consultants in each medical field. Sister Alice Martha said. She said that Medical College Dean J. J. Durrett had been "most cooperative" in those negotiations.

Named to the active staff last night were: Dr. Robert C. Stewart, staff president; Dr. F. D. Bradford Sr., Dr. F. D. Bradford

Jr., Dr. R. G. Cole, Dr. D. M. Curry, Dr. H. L. Dale, Dr. W. L. Drake, Dr. C. F. Giscomb, Dr. L. D. Green, Dr. S. F. Harris, Dr. A. F. Mitchell, Dr. P. S. Moten, Dr. A. W. Plump, Dr. E. T. Witt.

Drs. Curry and Dale are in the service at present; Dr. Witt is doing post-graduate work in pediatrics at Meharry Medical School.

Dr. Stewart said a credentials committee was set up last night to provide for staff approval of any new physicians who may be added to the staff in the future.

ALL EQUIPMENT in the new hospital is the most modern available for hospital use, Sister Alice Martha pointed out.

Each pastel-painted hospital room has its own toilet room, the newest type hospital beds and bed tables. Emergency rooms are scientifically "explosion-proof,"

have shock-proof conductive tile floors, central sterilizing equipment, X-ray screens. There is also a fracture room in the operating area.

Diet kitchens are placed on each floor. There is a specially equipped formula room adjoining the nurseries. Each plastic bassinette is placed on a special table which provides wardrobe space for each baby.

One first-floor room has been wired for a dental chair, but the room is not expected to be put to use in the immediate future.

Nurses, technologists, pharmacists and all hospital personnel with the exception of the Sisters and the maintenance supervisor will be Negroes, according to Sister Alice Martha.

Name First Negro Head Of Hospital

MOBILE, Ala.—Dr. E. B. Goode was selected last week to serve as president of the medical staff of the Blessed Martin De Porres hospital for the year 1954.

He will be the first Negro president of the hospital staff since its founding several years ago. The hospital at this time has only Negro patients.

Dr. A. Hayes Ziemman, white took office last Tuesday as staff president for 1953. Dr. James P. Dixon, recently connected with the Hubbard hospital, Nashville, was named secretary-treasurer of the Martin DePorres staff for the ensuing year. Two other white doctors, William Meeker and Alexander Brown, previously served as presidents of the staff following the hospital's opening in 1950.

Sister Celeste, head of Martin De Porres, said that 57 white doctors, 13 colored and two colored dentists presently are serving on the over-all staff at the hospital.

Medical Group Says Negroes Can Be Members If Qualified

BIRMINGHAM, April 18 (AP)—The Alabama Medical Association today told its affiliated county medical societies they can admit qualified Negro doctors to membership.

Several leading physicians said, however, they did not expect the action would mean any immediate change in the professional status of the state's Negro doctors. They looked on it as a foundation for gradual integration.

Convention members adopted without dissent a report from the association's board of censors saying the affiliated county groups can admit qualified Negro doctors.

Membership in the county societies automatically qualifies doctors as members of the Alabama and American Medical Associations.

Up To Negro To Apply

Dr. J. O. Morgan of Gadsden, new state association president, said he thinks most doctors feel that it is up to the Negro physician to apply for membership.

There was no indication what action the affiliated county societies might take on such an application. If a bid were rejected by a county society, the Negro doctor could ask a member to present his case to the state association.

If rejected there, he could appeal to the courts for relief.

Most state hospitals permit only medical association members to use their facilities, thus barring Negro doctors from treating patients in them.

Between 70 and 80 Negro doctors are now licensed in the state.

Dr. E. V. Caldwell of Huntsville, chairman of the board of censors, pointed out that the resolution did not require any change in the association's official stand.

Constitution Reads

Its constitution states that all licensed and qualified doctors, graduates of recognized schools of medicine, are eligible for membership.

In other actions, Dr. Caldwell said the board of censors will request the 1953 legislature to reduce the time period for medical damage suits from six years to one or two years. This would be in line with the limits for other types of damage suits.

The convention approved a resolution requesting the state Department of Education to continue its tuberculosis-nursing education program. The depart-

Socialized Medicine

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) addressed medical college alumni last night. He warned that if enough persons became dissatisfied with the present system, America could vote in socialized medicine.

He urged doctors to take the lead in halting any such trend. Sparkman said voluntary health programs now in effect must be expanded greatly.

Dr. Joe Donald, Birmingham, was named president-elect, and will succeed Dr. Morgan.

Dr. W. R. Carter, Repton, was named vice president of the southwest district, and Dr. Hugh Gray, Anniston, northwest district vice president. Dr. J. O. Finney, Gadsden, and Dr. J. L.

Medical society to let local units accept Negroes

BY ALICE GARDNER MURPHY
News staff writer

Alabama Medical Assn. Saturday decided affiliated county medical societies can admit qualified Negro physicians to membership.

Authority of county groups to make such admission was upheld in a report from the association's board of censors.

It was adopted unanimously, at the association's final session of the three-day annual convention here. Membership in the affiliated county units would automatically provide membership in the state association.

IT WOULD OPEN the doors of Alabama hospitals for Negro physicians. Many hospitals in Alabama allow only members of the association to treat patients. This means that some Negro phy-

sicians must turn over white doctors their patients upon admission to the hospitals.

The association also elected new officers: Dr. J. R. Morgan, Gadsden, president; Dr. Joe Donald, Birmingham, president-elect; W. B. Carter, Repton, vice president of the Southwest District; Dr. Hugh Gray, Anniston, vice president of the Northeast District; Dr. J. O. Finney, Gadsden, and Dr. J. L. Branch, Montgomery, members of the board of censors.

POINTING OUT THAT the state association's constitution allows membership of "all legally constituted and reputable members of the profession," Dr. E. V. Caldwell of Huntsville, chairman of the board, told doctors Saturday's action conforms to the long existing principles of the association.

In other action Saturday, the association appointed Dr. William D. Anderson of Tuscaloosa and Dr. Josiah H. Smith of Selma to fill the expired term of Dr. William D. Partlow, Tuscaloosa, and Dr. Frank W. Wiggs on the physicians' advisory board.

It appointed to the executive committee of Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, Montgomery; Dr. E. Bryce Robinson Jr., Fairfield, and Dr. James G. Davis, Cullman.

Dr. Caldwell also reported that the board of censors will request the 1953 state Legislature to reduce the time period for medical damage suits from six years to one or two years, making them in line with other types of damage suits.

THE CONVENTION approved a resolution to request the state Department of Education to preserve and keep in operation its tuberculosis-nursing education program. The state department has announced plans to terminate the program at the end of this year.

For each of the past 10 years Alabama has had some 50,000 more births than deaths, Dr. D. G. Gill, state commissioner of public health, reported to the convention.

Dr. Gill also pointed out a "phenomenal" drop of better than 25 per cent in the state's tuberculosis death rate in 1952. He said, however, that the drop is due to new types of treatment and drugs, and that there remain 12,000 known active cases of tuberculosis in the state.

He pointed out the state has only 750 hospital beds for tubercular patients.

THE ASSOCIATION called for an ultimate goal of complete state support for Alabama's tuberculosis hospitals.

Dr. Gill reported that six new general hospitals and one public health center was built in the state

under the Hill-Burton hospital building program during 1952.

Dr. B. W. McNease, outgoing state president, reported that of the 768 doctors licensed to practice in Alabama since 1943, 400 have gone to towns and districts outside of Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile.

Medical Unit OK's Admission Of Race Doctors

A committee which during the year has been studying the question of admitting Negro doctors to the all-white Alabama Medical Association recommended to the annual AMA convention here April 16 that county affiliate groups "make every effort to open the way for membership on a basis of qualification and merit." The association was expected to adopt the report at its April 16 sessions.

The committee's report revealed that there is nothing in the state association's constitution which bars admission to Negro doctors. However a doctor by joining the county unit automatically becomes a member of the state association.

Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, past president of the association, was chairman of the study committee on Negro doctor admission. Recommendations by the committee would simply place the association on record as favoring the admission of Negro doctors to the association and giving moral support in that direction.

Without AMA membership a doctor cannot practice in a number of hospitals. Lack of AMA membership has handicapped Negro doctors from following their patients to hospitals. Usually they have to release them to white doctors at the hospitals.

An Empty Resolution

The Alabama Medical Association missed a ripe opportunity to correct a long-standing injustice when it passed the empty resolution last Saturday with reference to membership admission of Negro doctors in the medical association. It took the hypocritical way out by observing that there are no laws in its constitution which bar membership to any qualified applicant, and merely suggested to the county affiliates that they admit Negro doctors.

It might have called on the county units to remove the bigotry features from their constitution. Or it could have given these local bodies a time limit to set its constitution in line with the state association's. It might have found the county affiliates acting in bad faith with the state body. Bigotry itself is in bad faith with democracy and Christian ethics. It is at war with the science upon which rests the medical profession.

Despite this, let us hope that in Jefferson County the leaders of organized medicine will see the light. The Jefferson County Medical Association should lead the way. There is no valid reason for handicapping Negro doctors through placing upon them the disability of non-membership in the approved medical societies solely because of their race. White doctors should try to put themselves in the situation of Negro doctors that they may understand the hardship. The resolution needs implementation.

Lauderdale Medical Society admits Negro physician as member

FLORENCE, Ala., June 12 (AP)—A Negro physician has been admitted to membership in the Lauderdale County Medical Society, a medical officer announced today. The official said it was the first time that a Negro doctor was taken into a county medical society in Alabama.

The Negro Dr. L. J. Hicks, was voted a member at a meeting of the Lauderdale society Tuesday night. Officials said the vote among members was unanimous.

The Alabama Medical Society at its annual meeting in April adopted a resolution recommending the admittance of all qualified doctors by the county societies.

Membership in these county groups is required before a doctor can be admitted to the Alabama or American Medical Assns.

Dr. Hicks, who is 53, has been practicing here since 1933. He received his medical degree from Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1929, and served his internship there.

He then went to the University of Pennsylvania for two years' study of anatomy and surgery, before returning to Meharry for one year as an instructor and resident surgeon.

DR. H. W. CHENEY, Lauderdale County health officer, issued a statement saying:

"It is the hope of the local doctors that many more Alabama county medical societies and those in other states will follow his for-

ward looking action.

"Until this year, Negroes have not been admitted to county medical societies in Alabama and most of the other Southern states. As a result, these doctors could not become members of the American Medical Assn., which is desirable for all physicians."

Dr. Hicks, who is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, has been permitted to treat his patients in the Eliza Coffee Memorial Hospital several years. The hospital is a joint city-county operation.

Negro doctors are not permitted to treat their patients in most Alabama hospitals because they are not members of the county medical societies.

Negro Admitted To Lauderdale Medical Group.

FLORENCE, Ala., June 12 (AP)—The first Negro doctor has been admitted to membership in an all-white Alabama county medical society.

The Lauderdale County Medical Society disclosed today that it voted to admit Dr. L. J. Hicks as a member at its meeting Tuesday. The announcement said the vote was unanimous.

Dr. H. W. Cheney, Lauderdale County medical officer, said in a statement: "It is the hope of the local doctors that many more Alabama county medical societies will follow this forward-looking action."

Dr. Hicks, 53, already has been permitted to treat his patients in the city-county operated Eliza Coffee Memorial Hospital here.

Most Alabama hospitals do not

permit Negro physicians to attend patients admitted to the hospitals on grounds the Negro doctors are not members of the county medical societies.

The Alabama Medical Society last April adopted a resolution recommending admittance "of all qualified doctors" by the county groups.

Membership in the county societies is required before a doctor can be admitted to the Alabama or American Medical Associations.

Hicks has been practicing here since 1933. He received his medical degree from Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1929, and served his internship there.

He studied anatomy and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania for two more years, and then was an instructor and resident surgeon at Meharry for a year.

67 Isolated Physicians

The Alabama State Medical Association is the organization of Negro physicians. The current session here at Carver High School is the yearly reminder that there is no reason at all for this rump organization except that the white medical society has not yet completed action to admit Negro physicians to membership.

The Southern trend is admittance of colored physicians by their white colleagues. For example, last July *The Louisville Courier-Journal* editorialized:

"The Kentucky State Medical Association acted according to the best professional lights in voting to admit Negro physicians to membership. Without regard to race, creed or color, the profession is dedicated to healing. There must be a general sharing of experience and knowledge, a general participation

in every forum where advances and discoveries are charted.

On Dec. 10, 1952, the AP reported from Charleston, S.C.:

"For the first time in the segregation history of South Carolina medical groups, five Negro physicians have been admitted to membership in the Charleston County Medical Society."

About the same time from Macon, Ga.:

"The Bibb County Medical Society has voted to accept five Negro physicians as members with full privileges."

March 3, 1953: "The Pulaski County [Little Rock, Ark.] Medical Society broke precedent last night by electing four Negro doctors to membership."

The situation in Alabama is that the state body recently acted to leave admittance up to county societies, but to date, no Negro physician has been inducted.

There are 67 Negro physicians in Alabama, not including VA physicians.

Their business, like that of white physicians, is the world's most blessed work—the prevention, alleviation and cure of human sickness.

Vital to their effectiveness in this noble work is the exchange of ideas and counsel. Medical discoveries and the refinement of techniques come with spectacular swiftness in our time. But new discoveries and new techniques mean nothing at all to the afflicted until their physician has awareness and mastery of them.

As it is, our Negro physicians are considerably isolated from the main currents of medical progress. The Negro doctor's exclusion from the stimulation and enlightenment of the white society's proceedings is a penalty on his patients.

There is, of course, nothing a layman can tell a doctor about this. The white doctor fully comprehends the need of the Negro doctor for these professional contacts, as we see every spring when our white M.D.s troop to Tuskegee for the John Andrew Clinic. Simply, the rump session of the Negro M.D.s is a reminder of their isolation and the fact that the inevitable progress towards absorption has not been as fast as it might have been.

ed there. He then did two years advance work in anatomy and surgery at Pennsylvania before returning for one year at Meharry as an instructor.

Lauderdale is one of the liberal Alabama counties. There are 7,498 Negro citizens and 48,460 white citizens in this county. There are approximately 400 Negro voters in this county.

DR. J. L. HICKS ADMITTED TO LAUDERDALE MEDICAL SOCIETY

constitution banning Negro membership. However, it pointed out that a doctor had to first become a member of the county medical unit before he was eligible for AMA membership.

He is held in high esteem as an individual and as a physician by the people of Florence. He has been practicing here since 1933.

He graduated from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1929. His internship was serv-

FLORENCE, Ala.—Dr. J. L. Hicks, 53-year-old physician June 12 was admitted into full membership of the Lauderdale County Medical Society.

This became the first of the 67 Alabama counties to admit a Negro doctor into a county medical society.

Meeting in Birmingham last April, the all-white Alabama Medical Association in a resolution said that there was nothing in its by-laws or

NMA Asks Race Medics To Enter Ether Field

WASHINGTON

"There is not one certified colored anesthesiologist in the U. S." it is disclosed in an editorial in the recent issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

The Journal editor expresses alarm lest there be some link between this fact and what appears to be an unduly high death rate among colored patients from anesthesia.

However, the editor takes issue with printed in an article in the January issue of "Aesthesiology" in which Dr. Mary Frances Poe of the U. of Tennessee draws conclusions based on what have been proved to be faulty conceptions of racial physical differences.

The fact that colored anesthesia deaths do appear disproportionately high, the Journal invites specialization by colored physicians in this field, which incidentally is regarded as a remunerative specialty.

As a start, it is noted that Dr. John D. Boon, anesthesiologist at the VA hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and consultant to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, has passed Part I of the examination of the American Board of Anesthesiology and Dr. Calvin Le Compte associated professor of anesthesiology at Howard, and chief of the Division of Anesthesia in Freedmen's hospital, is a fellow of both the American and the International colleges of Anesthesiologists.

Ark. Medical Group Votes To End Bias

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Pulaski County Medical Society has voted to admit to membership Negro doctors, if professionally qualified. This action of last Tuesday may clear the way for them to practice in the major Little Rock hospitals.

Negro doctors have been barred from the hospitals in the past because accreditation of the institutions would be jeopardized if they permitted non-members of the Society to practice.

Dr. Raymond C. Cook, Society president, said the vote was merely an affirmation of existing Society by-laws but that he definitely felt assured that qualified Negro doctors would be admitted if they made formal application.

Dr. Cook said he didn't know what effect the admission of Negroes would have on their admission to hospitals as physicians.

Arkansas Medical Unit Admits Negro Members

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3 (AP). — The Pulaski County (Little Rock) Medical Society broke precedent by electing four Negro doctors to membership.

Only doctors who are members of the Pulaski county society are permitted to practice in Little Rock hospitals. The hospitals have made no definite announcement as to whether they will admit to practice Negro members.

Arkansas' Pulaski County Medical Society elected four Negro doctors to membership by acclamation last week. It was "unheard of" things happening in 52 days. Recently Florida's Duval County Medical Society elected unanimously Dr. James Long, to be its secretary-treasurer.

White Arkansas Medics Court Negro Physicians

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (AP) Negro physicians probably will be admitted to membership in the Pulaski County Medical Society here.

The society voted earlier in the week to admit professionally qualified Negroes to membership. Although the vote was an affirmation of society by-laws, it was interpreted by Negro physicians as an invitation to apply for membership.

The majority of the colored doctors voted to "invitation" to apply for membership in the med

Arkansas Physicians Cite Medic

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — The Distinguished Service Award plaque was awarded last week to Dr. T. J. Collier of Hot Springs by the Arkansas Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical society at its 60th annual session.

The honor came for "unusual service" rendered to the association. A member of the group since his graduation from Meharry medical college in 1929, Dr. Collier created and headed the Ex-

15 years.

He was president of the society in 1937. He has served as secretary of the local committee for the renovating of the National Baptist Sanitarium-Bathhouse and is now its medical director and chairman of the advisory board.

Dr. Collier is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, a deacon in Roanoke Baptist church, member of the Masonic lodge and National Medical association.

Well known for his civic and human relations activities, Dr. Collier has attended post-graduate classes at Flint-Goodrich hospital.



DR. T. J. COLLIER

hibit and Awards committee for

19k 1953

CALIFORNIA

Passes Exam



Paul T. Robinson
Paul T. Robinson, M.D., member of the Meharry Medical Class of 1931, passed the oral examination given by the State of California, June 22, 1953. He will receive a license to practice medicine and surgery in that state.

Ex-Freedmen's Internes Meet In D.C., June 1-4

Court Frees

Dr. Harris

Justice
Directed Verdict
In Operation Case

(Picture on Page 53)

WASHINGTON

The government's case against Dr. John O. Harris, local physician, collapsed like a punctured balloon on Tuesday, when Judge Luther Youngdahl handed down a directed verdict of acquittal in District Court.

The action cleared the physician of a charge of performing an illegal operation that resulted in the death of Mrs. Josephine Fuller, an attractive government employee on March 22, of this year.

Henry L. Johnson, defense attorney, made the motion for a directed verdict on Monday, after the government completed its case against the doctor.

Circumstantial Evidence
Basis for the motion was Mr. Johnson's contention that the government had failed to offer any direct evidence to connect Dr. Harris with the performance of the operation.

Mr. Johnson also charged that the government was attempting to convict Dr. Harris on a mass of circumstantial evidence that depended upon inference for support, rather than concrete fact.

In returning his decision, which ended the trial in its second day, Judge Youngdahl supported Mr. Johnson's contentions.

The brief trial opened Monday morning as the prosecutor, Harold Titus Jr., told the all-white jury that he would prove that Dr. Harris performed the criminal operations which resulted in the death of the one-time model, mother of four children.

Dr. Marshall Honored as Civic Leader

They showed Dr. O. Herbert Marshall Washington physician and civic leader, his life in retrospect Thursday night at a testimonial dinner at the Dunbar Hotel.



The dinner was given by the Rock Creek Citizens Association. The "This Is Your Life" tribute came from persons like Dr. E. B. Henderson, who spoke of Dr. Marshall as a pupil at Stevens Elementary School; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who taught him at the old M. St. High School; and Dr. Joseph Givins, who spoke of his work.

Dr. Marshall was cited for his years of civic work and was given a life record by the association. Presentation was made by Mrs. Gertrude T. Waters, vice president of the organization.

WASHINGTON
More than 200 physicians from 20 states are expected to attend the 31st annual meeting of the Association of Former Internes and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital slated to be held at the hospital, June 1-4, it was announced this week.

The gathering will open with a Blind Bogey Golf Tournament Monday, June 1, at 10:30 a.m., at the Langston Golf Course at Oklahoma ave. and Benning rd. near the hospital.

Scientific sessions will open at the hospital, June 2-4. Other entertainment planned for the visiting doctors are an outing at the Sewell Ranch, Norbeck, Md., and a dance at the National Airport.

Entertainment Committee

The golf tournament and other social affairs are under the direction of the entertainment committee, all of Washington: Doctors A. K. Roberts, chairman; Paul Edward Piper, William Henry Green, Webster Sewell and John W. Lawlah.

Other plans for the meeting are being completed by the following committee chairmen, all of Washington: registration, Dr. James E. Walker; program, Dr. J. B. Johnson; publicity, Dr. George L. Johnson; hospital, Dr. A. H. Simmons; public health, Dr. Reginald G. James; exhibits, Dr. Calvin B. Lecompe; and housing, Dr. Henry S. Robinson.

Officers of the association are: Dr. R. Frank Jones, Washington, D.C., president; Dr. P. Randolph Higgenbotham, Bluefield, W. Va., president-elect; Dr. William A. Warfield Jr., Washington, D.C., executive secretary; Dr. Charles R. Cephas, New Brighton, Pa., secretary; Dr. Robert S. Jason, Washington, D.C., assistant secretary; and Dr. L. Greely Brown, Elizabeth, N.J., treasurer.

2 More Doctors On Miami Staff

MIAMI — Mount Sinai Hospital in Miami, Fla., has added two more Negro doctors to its staff, Dr. Samuel H. Johnson in the Roentgenology Department, and Dr. William A. Patterson Jr., to the Department of Internal Medicine, according to a recent announcement by Max Grovit, president of the Mount Sinai Hospital Board.

This step follows the appointment earlier this year of Dr. Aubrey Warren Henry to the medical staff of the hospital.

Negro Medics On Staff Of Fla. Hospital

MIAMI, Fla.—Mount Sinai hospital here has added two more Negro doctors to its staff. They are Dr. Samuel H. Johnson, assigned to the Roentgenology department, and Dr. William A. Patterson, jr., assigned to the department of internal medicine.

This step follows the appointment earlier this year of Dr. Aubrey Warren Henry to the medical staff of the hospital. His appointment was the first given a Negro physician at a private white hospital here. Mt. Sinai is a Jewish institution.

Shortage Of Negro Doctors

New York — Despite a 100 per cent increase in the number of Negro students in medical schools within the last twelve years, a deficiency of approximately 6000 Negro physicians exists today, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the National Health Council, reported at the opening session of the 1953 United Negro College Forum this morning at the Cosmopolitan Club here.

Explaining that the increase in the total number of Negro medical students represented a 278 per cent gain in the number attending non-segregated schools, Dr. Dent said it was "incumbent upon the Negro population lives and goes to college, to improve the level of pre-medical instruction so that more Negroes can qualify for admittance on the same basis as other medical school applicants." Dr. Dent is president of Dillard University, New Orleans.

At today's session, "Point Four At Home", which was devoted to a discussion of new horizons in health and social welfare, Dr. Dent cited as an encouraging trend the fact that Negroes are now enrolled in 51 of the country's 72 medical schools. Nine of these schools are in southern universities which were heretofore traditionally all white.

In 1938-39 there were 350 Negro students studying medicine, of whom 45 or 13 per cent, were enrolled in colleges other than Howard or Meharry. Dr. Dent noted that in 1951-52 the number had increased to 705, with 24 per cent enrolled in non-segregated schools. "It is hoped," no longer he added, "that the 21 medical schools which now have no Negro students will no longer deny qualified Negroes the privilege of enrolling."

"If the large concentration of the Negro population which more generally use Negro physicians are to have a minimum standard of medical service it is necessary that the number of Negro medical students be doubled, if we are to meet this need within the next 20 years," Dr. Dent concluded.

Ernest E. Neal, Director of Tuskegee's Rural Life Council, told the

Forum audience that because of the transition from the era of sharecroppers, mules, and hoes in the south to that of large scale mechanized farming "the rural Negro is finding life just as difficult as the problems he faced following the Civil War."

Pointing out that Tuskegee Institute had served the rural people of the South from the days when Booker T. Washington was president until the present time, Mr. Neal said the Institute was specializing in such areas as low cost rural housing, agricultural education programs, and Farmers Conferences and demonstration programs.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee's John A. Andrew Hospital, cited the accomplishments of the prenatal and Well-Baby clinics in Macon County where the Alabama school is located. These clinics were largely instrumental in reducing the infant and maternal mortality rate from above the national average in 1940 to well below the average for the nation today.

The forum will continue with the next session, "The Changing Pattern", scheduled for Thursday November 5. The concluding session, "The Community Faces Itself", will be held Wednesday, Nov. 18. ALL meetings are being held at the Cosmopolitan Club and are jointly sponsored by the New York branch of City clubs of eleven leading Eastern women's colleges, the New York branch of the American association of University Women and the United Negro College Fund.

U. S. short 6000 Negro doctors

NEW YORK — Despite a 100 percent increase in the number of Negro students in medical schools within the last 12 years, a deficiency of approximately 6000 Negro physicians exists today, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the National Health Council, reported at the opening session of the 1953 United Negro College Forum here.

The increase in the number of Negro medical students represented a 278 percent gain in the number attending non-segregated schools, Dr. Dent said. It is "incumbent upon the Negro Colleges of the South, where 73 per cent of the Negro population lives and goes to college, to improve the lev-

el of pre-medical instruction so that more Negroes can qualify for admittance on the same basis as other medical school applicants", the president of Dillard University, New Orleans added.

On a session, "Point Four At Home", devoted to a discussion of new horizons in health and social welfare, Dr. Dent cited as an encouraging trend the fact that Negroes are now enrolled in 51 of the country's 72 medical schools. Nine of these schools are in southern universities.

Twenty-one medical schools now have no Negro students.

Our Number Of Medical Doctors

There was an article in a recent issue of Time Magazine about the new 411-bed teaching hospital and medical center at the University of North Carolina, which said this about the state of health among the people of the Old North State "midway through World War II": "Almost one-third of North Carolina's 100 counties were without hospitals, the state stood eighth highest in maternal death rate, tenth in infant mortality, third from the bottom in number of doctors per capita. North Carolina medical schools were turning out only 35 doctors a year for in-state practice." *Sal. 5-16-53*

If this situation was bad for the three million white citizens of North Carolina, it was far worse for the one million Negro citizens of the state. The North Carolina medical schools were not turning out any Negro physicians and at the present time there is only one Negro in all of the medical schools of the state. Figured even on the basis of population instead of on the basis of cumulative health needs, nine of these 35 doctors should have been Negroes and, if still that was not enough, the plight of health among North Carolina's one million Negroes for want of an adequate number of Negro physicians was and is poor indeed. *Section 2*

The truth of the matter is that our number of medical doctors is nowhere keeping up with the growing need among us. On the level of sheer numbers, most of the Negro medical doctors are still being trained at Meharry and Howard, and any suggestions that some more "Howard and Meharry" medical schools might be a good thing for the health of Negroes in this transition period between token admission and full integration of Negro students are met with shrill cries of holy horror from most of those who could be influential in bringing such medical schools into reality. If medical schools like Meharry and Howard are a good thing at this point in our history, the great need for larger numbers of Negro medical doctors teaches as a matter of simple common sense that other such schools would also be a good thing if they could be established.

Racial Integration In Medicine

By W. Montague Cobb, M.D.

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

The last five years have witnessed much progress against discrimination and segregative practice in provisions for the care of health, though very much more remains to be accomplished. Perhaps the most significant overall change has been the gradual understanding and acceptance by the public, majority and minority alike, of the concept of "integration". Until about 1947, such approaches as were made to this problem addressed themselves to containing rather than eliminating it. These were attempts at palliation rather than cure.

The first comprehensive statements of the current problem on a nation-wide scale appeared in two pamphlets published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1947 (Cobb, W. M., Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro) and 1948 (Progress and Portents for the Negro in Medicine). These appear to have been used directly or indirectly as data sources by most of the organizations which recently have attacked discrimination in medicine. The danger of significant omission makes it unwise to attempt listing of these groups and their respective contributions. It will suffice to say that the major controlling organizations in the fields concerned have been thoroughly alerted to conditions, and with some differences in motivation, have taken constructive steps. These would include the Federal Government, various state governments, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the American Medical Association.

STATISTICAL TRENDS

Medical Students. The number of Negro medical students in the United States has increased from 350 in 1938-39 to 687 in 1951-52 (Table 1). The table shows that increased enrollment at Howard and Meharry represents a substantial part of the total increase, but the numerical total of Negro stu-

dents at other schools has nearly quadrupled since 1939.

Sixty-five of the nation's eighty medical schools, including six of the seven schools which give only the first two years of basic science, will accept Negro medical students, but in 1951-52, the last year of record, only forty-eight of these schools had such students enrolled.

Beginning with the medical school of the University of Arkansas in 1948, 11 schools which had hitherto barred Negroes have admitted at least one Negro student, namely, the University of St. Louis, Washington University (at St. Louis), University of Texas, Medical College of Virginia, University of Louisville, University of North Carolina, University of Maryland, University of Oklahoma, University of Missouri and University of Virginia. Of the fifteen medical schools which still have never admitted a Negro, eight are tax-supported and seven are privately endowed.

Internships. In 1947 there were only about 158 approved internships available to Negro physicians. These were in eighteen hospitals of which ten were strictly Negro institutions and two were classed as unsegregated but had a predominantly Negro patient load. These twelve institutions represented about 150 of the 158 internships. In 1952 the 134 Howard and Meharry graduates of that year served their internships at forty-six different hospitals, a number of which had never had a Negro before. This represents an all-time high in the number of hospitals affording internships to the graduates of these schools. This total would be slightly increased by internships of graduates of schools other than Howard and Meharry on whom data are not available. Of the fifty-eight members of the Howard graduating class of 1953 who have been placed for internships, only sixteen or

27.6 per cent will serve in Negro hospitals.

The contrast between conditions of about twenty-five years ago, when there were not enough internships to go around among the Negro medical graduates, and those of today when nearly every such interne receives from two to eight acceptances, is striking. The increased availability of internships must be ascribed in part to the fact that now there are something over four thousand more internships offered than there are medical graduates annually.

Residences. As a natural development of the increased opportunity for internships new opportunities for further training in residences in the various fields have opened up. It is perhaps safe to say that it is now possible for a qualified Negro physician to obtain somewhere an approved residency in almost every field.

Specialists. In 1947 there were but ninety-three Negroes who had been certified by specialty boards. These were in eleven fields. At this writing, 205 specialists, of whom 189 are living (Table 2), have been certified in fifteen fields. Although the number of specialists has more than doubled in five years, the number is still insufficient and there are some vital fields, such as anesthesiology and neurosurgery, in which no Negro diplomas have yet appeared.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

In 1947 Negro physicians could not join the constituent county and state societies of the American Medical Association in the seventeen Southern states and the District of Columbia. Commencing with the Baltimore County Medical Society in December, 1948, twenty-seven of these state and county societies have now either admitted Negro physicians or amended their rules to make this possible. The list includes the Anne Arundel County Medical Society (Annapolis, Md.), Missouri State Medical Association, St.

Louis Medical Society, Jackson County Medical Society, Delaware Medical Society, Florida Medical Association and the Societies of Dade, Boulds, Hillsboro, Alachua, Orange Gulf, Seminole, Lee, Polk, and Putnam Counties, Tulsa County Medical Society, Oklahoma Medical Association, Medical Association of Georgia, Bibb County Medical Society (Macon), Fulton County Medical Society (Atlanta, limited to scientific sessions, but not accepted by Negro physicians), Charleston County Medical Society (South Carolina), Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Arkansas Medical Association, Pulaski Medical Society (Little Rock). The Medical Societies of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky have had the question before them actively for some time.

In 1950 the American Medical Association passed a resolution at its convention in San Francisco, requesting constituent societies having restrictive membership provisions to review those provisions in the light of present trends with a view to their removal. At its 1952 convention in Chicago, the AMA passed a resolution repeating this request of constituent societies.

In May 1949 the Medical Society of the State of New York elected Dr. Peter Marshall Murray as one of its representatives in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. This was a new first for a Negro. In 1952 Dr. Murray was elected vice-president of the Medical Society of the County of New York and in 1953 he was named president-elect of this organization, the largest local medical society in the world.

HOSPITALS

Because of the notorious evils of the "basement ward" for Negroes and the inferior quality of most separate Negro hospitals there was strong effort to have a compulsory non-discrimination clause inserted in the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act of 1948. This effort was only partially successful, in that the working finally secured amounted only to a mild "separate but equal" provision. Subsequently, new separate Negro hospitals have been built in Tal-

lahassee, Florida and in Atlanta, Georgia where serious staffing problems are being encountered. Another such separate hospital is nearing completion in Memphis, Tenn. In Evanston, Illinois, a new so-called "inter-racial" hospital has been opened. This institution was founded by a Negro physician to serve Negro clientele.

With the increasing opportunities for internships in open hospitals and hospital personnel shortages generally, the hospital ghetto system appears to be on its way out as such.

Just as the threat of Communism has spurred a number of moves to demonstrate to the rest of the world that things are not as dark here for the Negro as has been painted by the enemies of our country, so certain practical political considerations have accelerated natural evolutionary progress against discrimination in medicine.

In 1946 the National Medical Association, of Negro physicians, had placed itself on record in favor of national health insurance (S. 1606). The Federal Security Administrator's report on "The Health Needs of the Nation", in 1948 stressed inadequacies relating to Negro needs. In the same year, the Federal Security Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing, effected the opening of the doors of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital in Washington through diplomatic persuasion on the merits of the case and without legal pressure of any kind. The American Medical Association did not wish the total alienation of the Negro professions and minority public opinion in its fight against national health insurance, and countermeasures appeared. In May of 1949, as noted, Dr. Murray was elected one of the representatives of the New York State Medical Society to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. Announcement of this election was delayed, however, until August 1949 at the annual convention of the National Medical Association. This bid for NMA support failed, but history had been made. For the first time a Negro doctor was a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

The AMA high command then took a leaf from the book of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the National Medical Association. This body in 1948 and 1949 had unsuccessfully petitioned the Association of American Medical Colleges for a statement of policy against discrimination in admission to medical schools. The AMC held steadfastly to the position that it could not interfere in the admission policies of individual schools beyond the fixing of minimum academic requirements. Although the schools did not take collective action through their representative association, these petitions were not in vain, as many schools in various ways acted to increase their enrollments of properly qualified Negro students. The American Medical Association was quick to see the value of such a statement of policy, however, and in June 1950 it passed the resolution previously referred to and in 1952 repeated this request to constituent societies which had racial bars to drop them.

The Medical Society of the County of New York had been under fire from various groups, particularly one liberal organization composed of its own members, about discrimination in medicine in New York City. As a result of the agitation around this issue there were official investigations and on December 18, 1951, the Hospital Council of Greater New York published a report on "Hospital Staff Appointment of Physicians in New York City." The report showed that Negro physicians did not do as well as other physicians in New York City in the matter of hospital staff appointments and recommended that appointments be provided for them all over the city as was done for other physicians. On January 28, 1952, the Medical Society of the County of New York passed a resolution condemning the city's voluntary hospitals for discriminating against Negro physicians in respect to hospital staff appointments and internships. A continuing Committee on Discrimination in Medicine now functions.

The action of this society in naming a Negro first to its vice-

presidency and now as president-elect has already been noted. Everyone is entitled to his own view as to the extent to which these great medical organizations were moved to take these positive steps by increasing adverse public opinion because of discriminatory practices, but there is no doubt that such opinions did have important effect.

The Supreme Court's decision in the now well-known Gaines and Sipuel cases have been in significant measure responsible for the opening of the doors of most of the ten southern medical schools which have taken this step. The wide interest aroused by all of the departments enumerated has caused community discussions of and action on these problems to an unprecedented extent, over the nation. No single prescription could be given for further progress, but the indications are that with essential continued effort the futility of trying to meet health needs through segregative arrangements will be ever so more widely realized and the system gradually eliminated.

(Editor's Note: This article is reprinted by special permission from the May 1953 issue of NAIRO Reporter, a publication of Intergroup Relations Officials. The membership of the Association comprises professional and lay officials of public and private agencies engaged in the promotion of good intergroup relations, the combatting of discrimination, etc. For further information about NAIRO or the Reporter, write to P. O. Box 163, New York 25.)

Negro Doctor Need Put at 6,000

Despite a 100 per cent increase in the number of Negro students enrolled in medical schools within the last twelve years, there is still a shortage of 6,000 Negro physicians, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the National Health Council, said yesterday at the opening session of the 1953 United Negro College Forum at the Cosmopolitan Club, 122 E. 66th St.

Dr. Dent said that southern Negro colleges, where 73 per cent of the Negro population lives and goes to college, should improve their pre-medical in-

struction so that more Negroes can qualify for attendance to medical schools. Dr. Dent said that Negroes are now enrolled at fifty-one of the country's seventy-two medical schools.

the increasing opportunities for the increasing opportunities for internship in open hospitals and hospital personnel shortages generally," says Doctor Co. "the hospital ghetto system appears to be on its way out as such."

Appearing first in May 1953 issue of NAIRO, a publication of Intergroup Relations Officials, Doctor Cobb's article has been reprinted by the Committee for the Nation's Health in its 1953 bulletin series.

Areas explored by Professor Cobb are the total number of colored medical students in the country, and internships and residencies available for the group, the certified specialists and the fields in which they practice, the changing attitude of local medical societies regarding colored doctors, and the improved conditions for hospital care both in interracial and "separate but equal" facilities. Dr. Cobb's survey hope-fully suggests the notorious evils of colored "basement ward" may soon be history. "With

LINKED TO POLITICS:

Prejudice losing ground in medicine, Cobb says

This is the opinion expressed by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University and editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, as the result of a survey recently conducted to determine the current state of discriminatory practices in the medical schools, medical societies and hospitals of the United States.

Discrimination in medicine has been measurably reduced in the past quarter century as the result of certain practical, political considerations, just as the threat of Communism has spurred a number of other social and economic moves to advance the position of the colored American.

"A Backward Step"

Negro Medical Body Refuses Scientific Status In FCMS

The Atlanta Medical Society has voted not to accept "scientific" membership in the white Fulton County Medical Society, an unimpeachable source said last night.

This source, who asked not be identified, said the group voted three weeks ago to accept the "scientific" membership. He said the group felt that this would be "a backward step."

Two reasons were given for the rejection of "scientific" membership in the white society. These were:

1. "Scientific" membership would not fully qualify Negroes for admission to the American Medical Association.

2. Two white medical societies (Bibb County, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.) have admitted Negroes to full membership.

Dr. J. B. Harris, outgoing president of the Atlanta Medical Society, refused to comment. Any statement, he said, would have to come from Dr. Marque Jackson, the president-elect, who could not be reached by phone.

The source said individual members of the Atlanta society wrote letters to the Fulton County Medical Society, turning down the offer of "scientific" membership. These letters pointed out to the white society that the doctors had applied for full membership and they were under the impression that these letters were pending.

All members of the medical society have rejected "scientific" membership in the white society, the source said.

Two Atlanta doctors have applied for membership in the white group. One of these doctors said last night that he had attended a lecture, sponsored by the society. He said that he has not been informed that his application has been accepted.

"Scientific" membership entitles the doctors to certain privileges, such as attending all scientific sessions. Scientific members, however, do not vote or pay dues to the association.

Fulton Medics

Elect Dr. W. A.

Mason To Group

Dr. W. A. Mason, public health official, has been elected to "scientific membership" in the Fulton County Medical Society, officials announced yesterday.

Dr. Mason thus becomes the first Negro "associate" member of the organization which has been lily-white. Society officials said his application was approved January 15.

The society said that no other Negroes have applied although they "requested blanks and they were sent to them." An office aide said other Atlanta doctors turned them down.

The Atlanta Medical Society voted last year not to accept "scientific membership" in the organization. Dr. Mason said his application was submitted before the Atlanta Medical Society voted not to accept the special membership.

The Atlanta society turned the offer down because "scientific membership" would not qualify them for admission into the American Medical Association. Two Southern organizations—Bibb County, Ga. and Charleston, S. C.—have admitted Negroes to full membership.

achieved distinction in the backwoods of Georgia, the kind of distinction that seldom gets in the newspapers nor in the books about the South. He is Dr. Van Buren of Statesboro.

The copper-colored, grey-haired physician who is as well groomed and as respectable as his big city colleagues settled in Statesboro as a young man. He was well established there when I was a little boy. His only competition then were the pool doctors and the faith healers.

Statesboro is in the heart of what we used to call the lynch country. The white folks were so mean that a brother could get in trouble by wearing a white shirt on weekdays. Our visits to Dr. Van Buren were always on Sunday and we got back to Savannah in a hurry when darkness fell.

We were talking of old times last week and Dr. Van Buren told me about a very prominent brother who got in trouble near Statesboro many years ago. He had killed a white girl in a traffic mishap on the highway. While the farmers were figuring out which farm to lynch the brother on, the sheriff stole away and took him to Statesboro. The sheriff discovered that the brother was a friend of Dr. Van Buren's. This fact changed everything.

The frightened stranger was not put in the common jail but locked up in a room in the courthouse and, believe it or not, the sheriff gave the key to Dr. Van Buren so he could visit the prisoner at will. The two most prominent lawyers in Statesboro were enlisted by Dr. Van Buren and the whole white community was divided into two camps: those who wanted the stranger lynched and those who were friendly with Dr. Van Buren.

The friends of Dr. Van Buren had worked so well that the lynch-minded whites did want the

stranger tried in Statesboro. The latter managed to get the trial staged in another little town in the county. The sheriff, however, had a hand in the jury arrangements and finally outwitted the lynchers. The brother was exonerated and got out of the county before the lynchers understood what happened in the courtroom.

Dr. Van Buren has lived and worked in an area of razor-edged race relations for two generations now and he is as much of an institution in Statesboro as the post office. Last week he told me that the whole atmosphere had changed and the old fears were fast dying out. There is more mutual respect than anyone ever thought possible.

I wonder, however, what would the town be like today if Dr. Van Buren had not been there and had not stuck it out. There are hundreds of unsung heroes of the race who, like Dr. Van Buren, learned to make friends out of enemies, who kept alive the hope of a better day for Negroes who were trapped by poverty and ignorance.

Recently, a town in Texas paid tribute to a Negro doctor who did yeoman service despite all the rigors of racism. All through the southern hinterland you will discover, if you look hard enough, individuals of heroic mold who have built reservoirs of good will. As one remarked to me, "if you can't beat them and can't join them, you have to seduce them." Many a hatemonger has been seduced in Dixie by a Negro with a capacity for friendship and a natural talent for leadership.

We are apt to overlook and underestimate the power, and influence for good that can be exercised by an individual. Up North, we are inclined to turn the whole problem of race relations over to committees. Down South, great responsibility falls upon individuals. It is good to remember that however big a mess things are in each of us must share some responsibility. Each of us has a row to hoe. If you don't believe it, ask Dr. Van Buren.

Marietta Doctor

Admitted To Medical Group

MARIETTA — Dr. Wilburn H. Weddington, who has practiced medicine in Marietta, for the past four years, is believed to be the sixth Negro in Georgia to be admitted to full membership in the American Medical Association.

Several Georgia

communities have

admitted Negroes

to "scientific

membership," but

Dr. Weddington

boasts affiliation

with the Cobb

County Medical

Society and has

his card of recognition

from the American

Medical Group, of

which George L.

Hull is secretary.

Dr. Weddington,

He was notified of his admission

to the body by executive secretary,

Henry Poer. The physician is a

graduate of the Howard University

Medical School and interned at the

Kansas City (Mo.) General Hos-

pital.

Dr. Weddington is an active staff

member of the 2 million dollar

Kennestone Memorial Hospital in

Marietta.



Admits Medico

MARIETTA, Ga.—Dr. Wilburn H. Weddington, Marietta physician, last week had been admitted to the Cobb County Medical Society, and a full member of the American Medical Association.

As a full member of the Kennestone Memorial Hospital in Marietta, Dr. Weddington is one of the few Negro doctors in Georgia to be admitted to full membership in AMA.

DOPE
'N'
DATA
by
LOUIS E. MARTIN

In Savannah, Ga., last week I met an old friend who has

Dr. C. C. Powell

Named Alumni Representative

P. 2

Dr. C. Clayton Powell, local visual specialist and honor graduate of the school of Optometry, Chicago, has been selected by Dr. Morton L. Abram, president of his alma mater as special alumni representative for the southeastern part of the United States.

Dr. Powell's duties will consist of interviewing all prospective students from this area who have made inquiries or application for entry into the school of Optometry. From this interview, he is to ascertain and report whether he believes the student to have the talents, moral character, professional aptitudes, scholastic achievement, and love for humanity which are partial requirements for the professional student in optometry.

Last June, Dr. Powell became the first Negro optometrist to have a scientific article published in the Journal of the Georgia Optometric Association, of which he is a member. His article was entitled, "Glaucoma: Its Bearing on Optometric Practice."

Dr. Powell is at present working on two articles to be published soon. One is the outcome of his work with a noted ophthalmic surgeon on two cataract cases and the other will be a report on the results of his work with two sub-normal vision cases. These patients are near blind and cannot be helped with surgery or ordinary optometric visual aids.

Medical Fellowship Gets \$10,000 Gift

CHICAGO — Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, vice-president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc., and Dr. Franklin C. McClean, secretary-treasurer, last week announced receipt of one \$10,000 grant from the Doris Duke foundation and another from the New York foundation.

This \$20,000 will be used in scholarships and clinical fellowships to aid colored students studying in medicine and related fields on graduate and undergraduate levels, and for advanced training for teaching and research.

Contributors Cited

National Medical Fellowships, established in 1946 as Provident Medical Associates, Inc., has awarded a total of \$263,882 in grants to 10 individuals. Some of the contributors to the fund include:

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; the Commonwealth Fund; the Field Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Deutch; the Division Fund, Chicago; the Adele R. Levy Fund; the Walburg Foundation, and others.

An announcement of the grants to fellows chosen this year will soon be made, according to Dr. Calloway, University of Illinois faculty member and newly elected vice-president of National fellowships.

AMA Prints Article By Dr. Calloway

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway's original article, "Red Blood Cells As A Source Of Protein For Parenteral Uses," appears in the current issue (June 27, 1953, Vol. 152, No. 9) of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

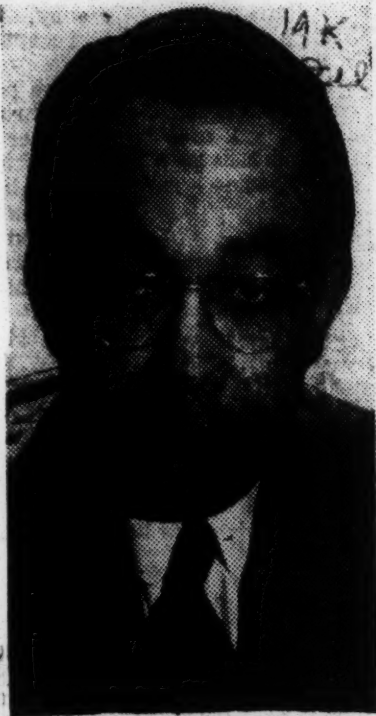
Dr. Calloway co-authored the article with Col. F. H. Mowrey (MC) U. S. Army. Dr. Calloway was recently elected vice-president of the National Medical Fellowship, Inc., a foundation which is helping to raise the level of medical education among Negroes.

Dr. Calloway is a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois college of medicine, and is

with Medical associates of Chicago.

The research for the above article was done by Dr. Calloway and Col. Mowrey at the Percy Jones Army hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

Medics Explain Frostbite Antics In Alaska



DR. CALLOWAY

CHICAGO — Injuries from cold have been studied "since the fourth century B. C. when 10,000 Greek soldiers had to march to the Black Sea," according to doctors of the department of medicine at the University of Illinois.

Facts regarding frostbite and cold injuries are given in a summary of a seminar on "Cold Injuries" which appears in the recent issue of the Illinois medical journal. The University of Illinois experts include Drs. Nathaniel O. Calloway, moderator; David Abramson, Peter J. Fargo and Robert Kark.

Dr. Calloway, vice-president of

National medical fellowships, and noted University of Illinois specialist on frostbite, studied more than 800 cases of cold injuries while in charge of that army hospital in Battle Creek, Mich.

Hits GIs, Not Eskimos

Asked why Eskimos are not troubled more with "frostbite," the U. of I. doctors pointed out "Rotting of caribou skin in a temperate climate" and "lack of wolverine fur" are reasons GIs get frostbite and Eskimos have little or none.

"The soldier is not living under the conditions of the Eskimo," points out Dr. Calloway, "and these caribou skins are not available in sufficient quantity for a modern army. Also the Eskimo's igloo is a warm, windproof structure which is heated by the body warmth of the occupant."

Dr. Doris Calloway, food specialist and wife of the cold injury expert, representing the Q. M. food and container institute, says that "vitamins were given (for frostbite) but it made no apparent difference. In fact, there was no difference of any kind except when they (GIs) were exposed to cold without adequate clothing."

"Eighty-five per cent of the 5,000 foot soldiers treated for frostbite were returned to duty," explains Dr. N. O. Calloway in the medical article. "The total number that remained disabled was very small."

Why You Get Frostbite And The Eskimos Don't

DR. CALLOWAY

Injuries from cold have been studied "since the 4th century B. C. when 10,000 Greek soldiers had to march to the Black Sea," according to doctors of the University of Illinois, department of medicine in Chicago.

Facts regarding frostbite and cold injuries are given in a summary of a seminar, "Cold Injuries" which appears in the recent issue of the Illinois Medical Journal. The university of Illinois experts include: Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, moderator; Dr. David L. Abramson; Dr. Peter J. Fargo; and Dr. Robert Kark.

Dr. Calloway, vice-president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc. and noted University of Illinois specialist on frostbite studied more than 800 cases of cold injuries while in charge of that department at Percy Jones Army hospital in Battle Creek, Mich.

Asked why Eskimos are not troubled more with "frostbite" the U. of I. doctors point out — "Rotting of caribou skin in a temperate climate" and "lack of wolverine fur" are reasons G. I's get frostbite and Eskimos have little or none.

"The soldier is not living under the conditions of the Eskimo" points out Dr. Calloway, "and these caribou skins are not available in sufficient quantity for a modern army. Also the Eskimo's igloo is a warm, windproof structure which is heated by the body warmth of the occupant."

Food Specialist, Dr. Doris Calloway, wife of the cold injury expert, representing the Q. M. Food and Container institute says that "vitamins were given (for frostbite) but it made no apparent difference of any kind except when they (G. I's) were exposed to cold without adequate clothing."

"Eighty-five percent of the 5,000 foot soldiers treated for frostbite were returned to duty" explains Dr. N. O. Calloway in the medi-

cal article. "The total number that remained disabled was very small."



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

DR. ULYSSES GRANT DAILEY, of Chicago, Ill., is winner of the Dillard University 1953 alumni award. He is senior consulting surgeon at Provident hospital, Chicago, and a fellow of the American and International Colleges of Surgeons. He was presented the award by Dr. W. D. Dillard president at a Founder's Day banquet held on the campus.



Free Until May 6 On \$5,000 Bail

Dr. Wilhelmena Bowles, prominent Chicago physician and 1922 graduate of Meharry Medical college, last week vigorously denied committing two abortions on two women, declaring that "I've done nothing wrong—I'm a respectable woman."

The 63-year-old veteran Chicago medic was arrested last Sunday on the complaint of a 29-year-old widow and mother of three children. Police said a 20-year-old unmarried girl also signed a complaint against the physician.

The accused physician, daughter of a minister, was born May 15, 1889, in Clarksville, Tenn. She attended high school in Chicago and in 1922 was graduated from Meharry Medical college. She served as Dean of Women and College Physician at Langston university from 1929-31. She is a member of the National Medical association and organized the Home for Working Mothers and Children in Chicago.

She was released on \$5,000 bond—\$2,500 each on two counts of abortion—and faces a Felony court hearing May 6.

Dr. Bowles organized the Chicago chapter of the Meharry Women's Auxiliary and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the Cook County Physician's association. She's the widow of a physician and until about five years ago lived modestly.

One of her accusers, the widow, was in County hospital early this week. A hospital spokesman said she was resting comfortably and admitted that she was being treated for "something along the line of" after effects of abortion.

The physician said she doesn't

remember the unmarried girl and that other woman, (referring to the widow.) "She was mad at me because I wouldn't touch her," she continued.

"We had a fuss and I told her to go on out of my office I told her 'you get into these things' and you'll get me into trouble. You come in too often," the physician asserted.

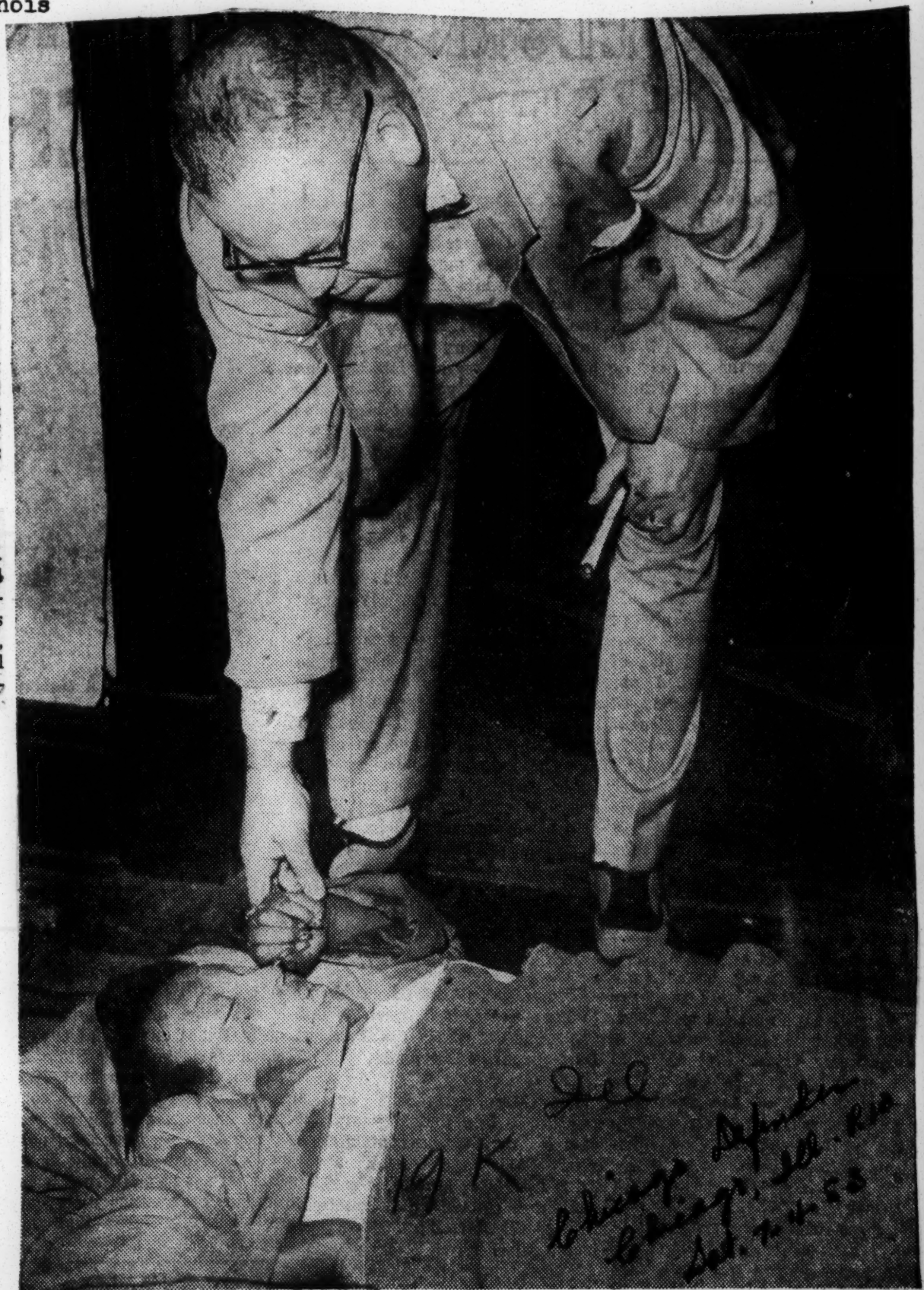
"I've practiced here 30-odd years, and my record is as clean as any other physician," Dr. Bowles told the Defender.

Assistant State's Atty. Patrick Egan said the unmarried girl stated that she had visited the medic in her office in March of 1952. According to the widow's statement to Egan, her last visit to Dr. Bowles was in December.

Dr. Calloway In AMA

CHICAGO — Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, a prominent article, "Red Blood Cells as a Source of Protein for Parenteral Use," appears in the current issue, June 1, 1953, Vol. 13, No. 9, of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Bowles



DEPUTY CORONER William Martin examines body of unidentified woman found dead in the bathroom of an Ellis ave. flat in Chicago. Woman, who died apparently of an overdose of narcotics, was clutching a syringe in one hand and a bag of white powder was found nearby. Deputy coroner Martin, a former resident of Memphis, Tenn., is the son of Dr. J. B. Martin, a member of the Chicago Sanitary District.

19k 1953

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Surgeons Body Elects Dr. Santos

Dearborn sts
70-10-53
Doctor Santos became chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Provident hospital in 1931, a position he has held to the present day. In addition he was made a diplomate of the board of obstetrics and gynecology.

Another achievement milestone was reached this week by Dr. Pedro Martin Santos, a leading Chicago physician for many years. The new honor was the election



DR. PEDRO M. SANTOS

of Dr. Santos to the International College of Surgeons, the college, whose membership is comprised of outstanding persons in the medical profession, has chapters all over the world.

70-10-53
Born in Cuba in 1889, Dr. Santos came to the United States in 1906. A graduate of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., he began practicing in Cairo, Ill., in 1914.

After two years in Cairo, Dr. Santos moved to Springfield, Ill., coming from there to Chicago in 1919.

19K
In Chicago Dr. Santos was assigned to obstetrics at Chicago Lying In hospital. In addition to his work at Lying In he opened private practice. In 1930 he was appointed chairman of the department of obstetrics at Provident hospital, at which Lying In had a medical station. At that time Provident was located at 36th and

Owensboro's Only Negro Physician Guards Health Of 3,000 Residents

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Dr. R. C. Neblett never sends out bills to his patients. He just lets them pay him when they get it.

The only Negro doctor in Owensboro, Dr. Neblett is the medical guardian of some 3,000 persons. But the income level for Negroes in Owensboro is very low so Dr. Neblett gets much of his compensation from the inner satisfaction of rendering services.

He has been practicing in Owensboro for almost 23 years and after the other two doctors died, he inherited their patients.

Now he wants a young doctor to settle in Owensboro to help him carry his heavy load. Despite the crushing patient traffic, Dr. Neblett plods on without seeming hurried and keeps a sense of humor.

When newcomers ask him his office hours, he smiles and says: "So far I haven't been able to establish any."

The doctor is a graduate of Meharry medical school and a product of internships training at Provident hospital in Baltimore.

He returns to Owensboro so often for refresher courses and promises to take off for a full year of study there as soon as he can find medical help.

Owensboro-Daviess county hospital opened their doors to him when he first came to town. He's been accorded all courtesies at these institutions ever since.

He is married to the former Hattie Ross and enjoys the little time he has off with his wife and his mystery books. The couple is active in civic and community affairs.

Medical Group Acts To Accept Negro Members

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — A committee of the Jefferson County Medical Society last week took the first step to eliminate Jim Crow from the society's rank.

The executive committee recommended that the word "white" be stricken from the membership requirements in the society's bylaws and thus pave the way for the acceptance of Negroes.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The proposal will be voted on at the society's meeting in late October.

Commenting on the executive committee action, Dr. J. Andrew Bowen, chairman of the committee, described the move as designed to help all physicians. Among other things, he said:

"The feeling of the executive committee is to further any effort to help all the physicians of Louisville, regardless of race, creed or color."

The recommendation of the executive committee is the second attempt in recent years to eliminate racial bars in the society. The first came in March 1948. However when he first came to town, he was rejected on grounds the society was "not quite ready" to admit Negroes.

JIM CROW PROPOSAL

On a state level a proposal was submitted to the Kentucky State Medical Association in 1951 wanted to charter a special state-wide society for Negroes. Thus colored physicians were not members of any county medical society could join the state association through membership in the special society.

The Jim Crow proposal was dropped in 1952.

Doctor Group Votes To Let Negroes In

The Jefferson County Medical Society last night voted to admit Negroes.

This does not mean that Negro doctors automatically are eligible for membership. Like white doctors, they must first go through a screening process to determine whether they are qualified and then they must be approved by a vote of society members, Dr. Arthur T. Hurst, society president said.

The admission of Negroes was made possible through revision of the society's bylaws. The word "acceptable" was inserted in place of "white" doctors in the membership requirements.

The vote on the question was not disclosed, but at least two thirds of those present had to approve. About 270 members attended the meeting at the Kentucky Hotel.

Louisville Medical Society Votes To Admit Negroes

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — The Jefferson County Medical Society last week reversed itself and voted to admit Negro physicians to membership in the organization.

With about 270 of its 600 members attending a closed meeting in the Kentucky Hotel here, the group voted to change the bylaws of the society to allow colored physicians to be approved for the society.

In changing the bylaws, the group inserted the word "acceptable" in place of "white" doctors in the membership requirements.

The society, in agreeing to ac-

cept Negro physicians, reversed action taken in 1948. At that time, the organization said it was "not quite ready" to admit Negroes.

In its action last week, the society followed a recommendation of the executive committee, submitted three weeks ago. At that time, Dr. J. Andrew Bowen, chairman of the committee, said:

"The feeling of the executive committee is to further any effort to help all the physicians of Louisville, regardless of race, creed or color."

The society's voting to admit colored doctors does not mean that any physician who applies for admission will be accepted. His name will be approved by society members.

Dr. Arthur T. Hurst, president of the society, said Negro applicants for admission to the Jefferson County Medical Society will be screened by the society's six-member judicial council.

The council will consider the applicants' professional, mental, moral and ethical qualifications, Dr. Hurst added.

Dr. Rabb Admitted To Louisville Medical Society

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — Dr. Maurice F. Rabb last week became the first Negro member of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

The 45 year-old Dr. Rabb received his undergraduate education at Fisk university and his medical training at Meharry Medical school. He interned at Kansas City General hospital. He received further training at General hospital here.

A native of Columbus, Miss., Dr. Rabb has practiced in Shelbyville and Louisville for some 23 years.

A past president of the Blue Grass Medical Society, Dr. Rabb once served as head of a state committee on health for the Commission on Negro Affairs.

The Jefferson County Medical Society recently changed its constitution to allow Negro physicians to become eligible for membership. Dr. Rabb's application was approved at a monthly meeting of the organization in the Kentucky hotel.

Medical society admits Dr. Rabb

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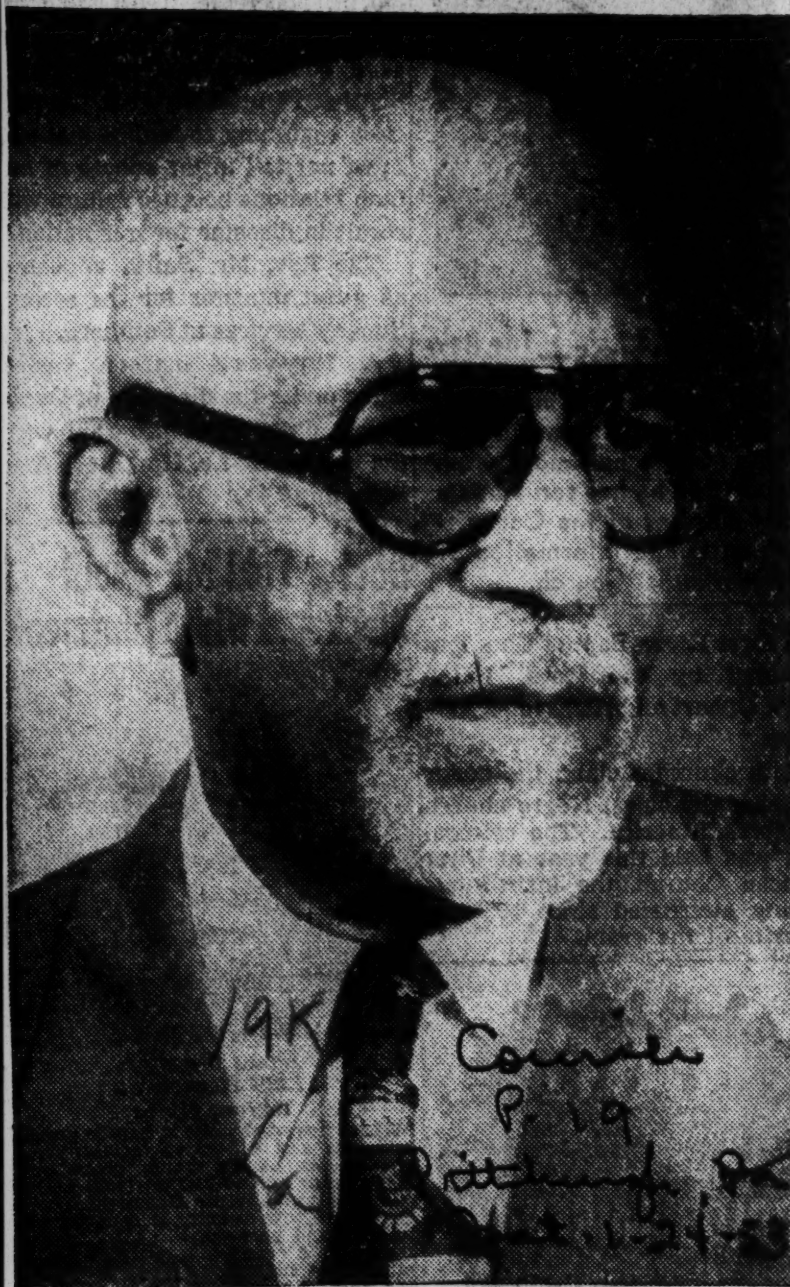
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KENTUCKY MEDICAL SOCIETY ADMITS 1st NEGRO

Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, 45 yr. old Louisville, Ky. physician who has been practicing medicine for 23 yrs., was admitted to the Jefferson Co. Medical Society and became the society's first Negro member. A graduate of Meharry Medical College, Dr. Rabb once headed a state committee on health for the Commission on Negro affairs.

Jet- p- 23.
Dec. 3, 1953

If I Were 21 Again



DR. RIVERS FREDERICK

By DR. RIVERS FREDERICK

NEW ORLEANS—If I were twenty-one years of age again, I should have my course of life well charted; not according to any predetermined geographical areas or with the hope of any personal gains. Geographical boundaries change or lose their physical and structural properties. Personal gains are often empty and fleeting when these have

been life's only goals.

If I were 21 again, I should know that my life's ambition would be to lead a life of service. I should not consider race, religion or economic status to be determining factors. I should only know that health and ability, hard work, honest integrity, faith in God and in man and an application of the Golden Rule were part of my being as they had been part of my father's life in his relationship to his children, his employees and his neighbors.

BUT I should know that at 21, one still has a lot to learn, and I should want my life to be rich in experiences—experiences that would add wisdom and understanding to knowledge.

Since I would know very definitely that I would enter the medical profession, I would want to associate myself with those of experience and skill and with those who were willing to teach others who were willing to learn.

I should want to grow in skill and to feel the sense of personal satisfaction that comes from professional recognition for a contribution made. But I should want always to feel humble and to feel grateful for my blessings.

I would consider it more important, however, to do my best day-by-day, expecting to make some mistakes, but to learn from them; I should want to be tolerant of the mistakes of others eager to help and proud of their successes.

If I were 21 again, I would not expect life's road to be clear and smooth at every turn of the road. I would want to make haste slowly, using time wisely, to consider my actions and to be ready to make decisions when they must be made.

I WOULD welcome a good compromise when I could not fulfill my immediate desires or have things exactly as I would want them. I should not expect others to bear my burdens or accept the blame for my failures. And if immediate pleasures must be sacrificed in the hope of greater satisfactions, I should want to have the strength and courage of self-denial. If I were in doubt, I should pray to my Creator for guidance and look to my own conscience for the

answer.

Would I want happiness and joy for myself? Yes. I should want the peace and contentment of a clear conscience, the love and spiritual closeness of family and friends, the blessed memory of those who died and the eternal hope of a better world for those to come.

How different would life be for me if I were 21? I would be the same, human values would be the same, and the world would have much work to do, with the same rewards for those who really want to live.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. RIVERS FREDERICK

Dr. Rivers Frederick, internationally famous surgeon, is perhaps New Orleans' best-known citizen, philanthropist and business leader.

He was born in Pointe Coupee, Parish, La. Graduated from New Orleans University then from the Medical Department, University of Illinois in 1897. He remained in Chicago to work for two years in the clinic of the late John B. Murphy.

Returning to New Orleans, he practiced for two years then spent several years in Spanish Honduras as surgeon in the Government Hospital, El Roi Tan. Following this experience, Dr. Frederick returned to New Orleans and was associate professor of surgery in the Old Flint Medical School and was chief surgeon in the Old Sarah Goodridge Hospital.

From 1913 to 1932, he served as surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad, New Orleans. With the organization of Flint-Goodridge Hospital as a unit of Dillard University in 1932, he was made chief of the surgical department, a position which he held until 1950, when he was made Chief Emeritus and Consultant in Surgery.

In 1949, he was made a certified fellow of the International College of Surgeons and a diplomat of the International Board of Surgery. At the annual assembly of the International College of Surgeons in Florence, Italy, in 1951, he was made a member of the Societa Tosco-Umbra D' Italia, Firenze.

Dr. Frederick was honored on his fiftieth anniversary of practice with a public testimonial and unveiling of a portrait in Flint-Goodridge Hospital with the late Dr. Charles Drew as principal speaker. Also he has received the Distinguished Service Award, National Medical Association, 1951; the Dillard University Alumni Award for Distinguished Service, 1951; Citation for Meritorious Service, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, 1952; Award of Merit for Outstanding Service, American Cancer Society; Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Achievement, National Urban League, 1949; featured in Fortune magazine, 1949; received the Social Action Achievement Award, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1951, and the Radio Station WTPS Regal Salute, 1949.

Being Human To Other Human Beings

RECENTLY in the state of Arkansas Negro doctors were accepted as full members of the Pulaski Medical Society. Thus Arkansas continued its march in this fight for human rights for all men regardless of race, creed or color.

With a few quick flips of the history pages we find that it was Arkansas who first accepted a Negro student in the state-supported medical school without a suit being filed. *W. C. Weil, 1915*

In many Southern states the trend of "being human to other human beings" is beginning to take hold. Negro students are being admitted to white medical schools and Negro doctors are being accepted for full membership in white medical societies. This trend has been occurring in Texas, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, all parts of the South to which our beloved state of Louisiana belongs. The schools for the most part have opened by law suits and the medical societies have opened because the white doctors have had the heart and courage to be "human to other human beings."

In looking at the record, we find the present population in the United States is 150 million, of which 15 million are Negroes: 4700 of this number are physicians, of whom 4 1/2 % are older than 60. In Louisiana, there are 987,000 Negroes with 72 physicians. If equally distributed, there would be one doctor per 18,511 people. Since 51 % of the total number concentrate in larger cities, there is an even greater ratio of population per doctor.

Viewing this situation, it is hard to understand the inaction on the part of all citizens in Louisiana on an important issue as this.

The situation is a pathetic one when we can say that Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia are changing with the trend of time and yet we have nothing to report of Louisiana.

Surely we in the state of Louisiana need to hang our heads in shame when we see that all around us, our neighbors, are eras-

ing the barriers in the heretofore "exclusive" professional associations and state-supported professional schools.

For some unknown reason we do not have a Negro student in the medical school of LSU, our state-supported medical school.

The Negroes in our state who aspire to the medical profession still have to go out of the state to study. Rarely do they come back to practice. It would definitely be a wise move on the part of the Negro leadership of this state to look into this matter and see why there are no qualified Negroes at LSU studying medicine. The public would also like to know if the Negro and white doctors of this state are going to follow the trend. It couldn't be we are satisfied with conditions the way they are.

The barriers of the Louisiana Medical Association can be erased, and our youths can attend the medical school of LSU, but it will take a constant effort and a persistent fight on the part of those persons that are affiliated with these groups, in order that we may join ranks with our neighboring states.

It has often been charged that our professional men are "Cadillac happy." This charge could be easily disproved were this state on par with those who have fought and won first class citizenship status in the American way of life insofar as the medical profession is concerned. With conditions being what they are, we wonder?

Leaders Brand "Wholesale" Call Of Negro Doctors Here To Military As Unbalanced

Community leaders this week branded the system used by the local military officials in calling Negro doctors to the colors as unfair, and unevenly balanced in proportion to the Negro city population.

C. C. Weil, superintendent of Flint Goodridge Hospital, also critical of the method used by the military, reported that a total of nine Negro doctors have been called to service since the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June, 1950.

He also added that two other doctors are scheduled to be called and possibly a third one.

Those called during the past three years were listed as:

- DR. H. E. BRADEN.
- DR. A. J. HACKETT.
- DR. H. E. LEBRANCHE.
- DR. G. J. BERGERON.
- DR. C. P. DAPERMONT.
- DR. LUCIEN LEWIS.
- DR. JACK FORTE, Dentist.

Weil told newsmen that he and Dr. Rivers Fredericks, president of the Louisiana Life Insurance Company and member of the Flint Goodridge staff, called on a top official of the Medical Corps here in an attempt to intervene in behalf of the physicians, but were told bluntly by the official: "I don't know of any white doctors who will not treat Negro patients."

The hospital official described the system as unfair and added that it had "wrecked" the Negro medical profession in New Orleans, depriving the city of its young medical talent. He said those who are left are semi-retired.

He said he was interested in intervening in the behalf of the young physicians because they were "interested in keeping pace with all the new trends in medicine", and that taking 30 per cent of the local Negro doctors had "constituted a serious community problem."

"Our community is already short of doctors, but the system used by the military makes our case even worse", he said.

Louisiana Doctors Ask Right To Practice In State Hospitals

BY B. EVERETTE MOORE

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) —

The Louisiana State Medical association, an organization composed of Negro doctors of Louisiana, meeting here in the state capitol, last week adopted by unanimous vote a resolution requesting the white state medical society to permit Negro doctors to treat their patients in hospitals throughout Louisiana.

The resolution called upon the state society and its parish (county) member societies to remove from its regulations a "clause" which discriminates against Negro doctors treating Negro patients in state hospitals.

The resolution stated in part "that existing practices of racial segregation and discrimination in the field of medicine had damaged the Negro doctor, their patients and the general welfare of the people of the state."

Dr. H. Horne Huggins of Baton Rouge, who made the resolution public, said Negro doctors were permitted to treat patients in some hospitals in Shreveport and Lake Charles and that a Negro surgeon recently performed an operation in a Baton Rouge hospital for the first time in history.

In most other sections of the state, Dr. Huggins said "The policy of the state society and its parish societies has prevented them (Negro doctors) from treating their own patients."

The resolution further pointed out that the practice of barring Negro doctors from hospitals has been discontinued in several other southern states in recent years and since 1948 some 11 medical schools in the south have opened their doors to Negro students. Another spokesman declar-

Negro Doctor Is Harvard Consultant

The January issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association disclosed

Dr. William Augustus Hinton who graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1912 was the first Negro to hold a full professorship chair at Harvard University. He retired in June after 36 years as chief Laboratories of the Boston Dispensary, but retains a position of the Department of Clinical as consultant at the Dispensary and as director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health Institute of Laboratories.

19k 1953

Massachusetts

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Dr. William Augustus Hinton, who graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1912, was the first Negro to hold a full professorship chair at Harvard University. He retired in June 1945, after 33 years as chief of the Laboratories of the Boston Dispensary, but retains a position of the Department of Clinical as consultant at the Dispensary and as director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health Institute of Laboratories.

State's Medical Education Scholarship Plan Operates For Both Negro And White

By PHIL STROUPE

Nine practicing Negro doctors in Mississippi, two more now serving their internships in hospitals, and 15 others Negro students enrolled in medical colleges attest to the fact that the State Medical Education Board's scholarship program operates without race discrimination.

The program was begun in 1946 to encourage white and Negro students to apply for scholarships to become licensed physicians in rural communities of Mississippi. Once a student's medical training and internship had been completed, his only obligation to the state as a means of repayment of the loan is an agreement that he will practice at least five years in a rural area that badly needs a doctor.

"Cash settlement of loans made to doctors is the least desirable method of repayment," Mrs. Julia C. McCoy, executive secretary of the board, said. "The whole program was designed to get more doctors for rural areas, and repayment of cash loans through five years of practice is the desirable means of fulfilling the obligation to the state."

Since the program was begun in 1946, the state has appropriated \$1,785,000 to finance education of young prospective doctors enrolling in colleges of their choice. Of that total appropriation, \$525,000 is for use in the current biennium, and out of it will come a new list of student doctors to be selected after March 1.

No policy has been announced as yet on what changes will occur in the scholarship loan program after completion of the University of Mississippi Medical School now under construction at Jackson, but Mrs. McCoy said that the new school here would still not provide enough doctors for rural needs.

Most of the 206 students now studying under the loan plan are enrolled either at the University of Mississippi at Oxford or at Tulane University in New Orleans.

Mrs. McCoy said that only \$3400 has been lost to the state through the death of three doctors who were educated under the loan program. Otherwise, all loans will or are being repaid through general medical practice and service to unattended rural sections. Death cancels any obligation on the student's family.

Some scholarships will be granted from the March 1 applications and will take effect at the Fall term of college Mrs. McCoy said. She said the law limits to \$1250 the maximum amount of loan to

a student during any nine months term of school. Contracts are renewed each year, but in no case is a student allowed to borrow more than \$5000 for the four years of medical training. Mrs. McCoy said that students studying under the GI Bill receive reduced medical loans, with a maximum of \$1000 to any GI for a year.

A student is allowed to choose his own school, provided it is approved by the American Medical Association, and he has the right to select his own area in which he will practice after graduation.

Negro doctors who are already practicing under this program and the area where they are serving are: Anthony D. Jones of Vicksburg, practicing in Holly Springs; Marshall F. Nichols Jr. of Biloxi in military service; John W. Jackson of Greenville, in Greenville-Leland area. Albert L. Lott of Brookhaven in McComb; Rupert T. Searcy of Indianola in Cleveland; Clinton C. Battle of Indianola in Indianola; Douglas L. Conner of Hattiesburg in Starkville; Reuben P. Morris of Greenville in Pascagoula, and Linwood L. Rayford of Holly Springs in Brookhaven.

In addition to the Negroes trained under the program, 188 white men and three white women are in schools now and receiving scholarship loans through the plan. Forty-seven white men and one white woman are serving internships, 93 white men and five white women are practicing in the state after completing their training, 12 are on military leave and two are waiting for acceptance.

Miss. Has First Negro Pediatrician



Jackson and Mississippi welcome and congratulate Dr. Lula Belle Stewart as its first certified Negro specialist in the field of Pediatrics (Diseases of Infants and Children). Dr. Stewart recently received a letter of congratulations from the American Board of Pediatrics informing her of her success in passing the recent examinations offered by the board which gives her certification and qualifications as a Fellow of the American Board of Pediatrics. The first or written part of this examination was taken at Tulane Medical School, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 16, 1953; the oral or sec-

ond half was taken at Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Maryland, February 22, 1953.

Dr. Stewart's training and experiences have been extensive and equal to that of any Pediatrician in the State of Mississippi. Her decision to return to Mississippi signifies her genuine interest in her State and in her people. There have been many varied and generous opportunities open to Dr. Stewart outside the state which were turned down in an effort to serve those whose needs were greatest, the citizens of Mississippi.

Dr. Stewart is a native of Jack-

son and Hinds County, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stewart of this city. Her early education was in the public schools of Jackson, graduating from Lannier High School in 1937. She attended Alcorn College, graduating second in the Class of 1941, and receiving the Bachelor of Science Degree. In December 1944, Dr.

Stewart received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. Her internship was served at Flint Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana. For three years she engaged in general practice in Mississippi, and it was then that she realized the great need for specialized training.

In February 1949, Dr. Stewart accepted a position on the resident and teaching staff at Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee which position she maintained until July

1, 1950. She then returned to the State of Mississippi to do special work with the Mississippi State Board of Health in the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.

Dr. Stewart received a scholarship from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority in September 1950 with which she pursued training in Post Graduate Pediatrics at Cook County Children's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. While there she was given a Fellowship in Pediatric Cardiology (Heart Disease). Renewal of this scholarship took Dr. Stewart to the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. She has now completed requirements for a Master of Science Degree in Pediatrics from that institution.

Since being in Jackson, she has begun a long-range program of pre-school examinations for first graders who are to enter the public schools of Jackson. Parents are urged to take advantage of these unusual opportunities.

Dr. Stewart has gained recognition in the State for her many civic, church and social activities. She is a member of Christ the King Catholic Church, Board of Directors of the NAACP, the YWCA, Newman Clubs, Inc., and is currently working with the American Red Cross. Dr. Stewart is a member of Alpha Chi Sigma Chap-

ter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She has made several talks to different groups of this city on current problems. Temporary officers are still maintained at her residence, 919 Eastview Street.

MISSISSIPPI TRAINS ITS OWN
COUNTRY DOCTORS.
By J.C. Furnas

A STATE'S INVESTMENT OF
\$1,500,000 in medical
education pays off.

In the last seven years, the
State of Mississippi has loaned
a million and a half dollars to
several hundred of its young
folk.
Twelve other states, mostly in the
South also have loan or scholarship
programs with the same purpose.
They agree with Mississippi that
the intelligent way to overcome the
scar-city of rural medical service is
to educate their own country doctors.

....
At Cleveland in the Mississippi Delta
cotton country, where Negroes out-
number whites three or four to one, Dr.
Rupert Searcy, one of 10 Negro products
of the program, carries a heavy schedule.
(The program has 21 more Negro men in
medical school or interning) Dr. Searcy's
boyhood urge to become a doctor had seemed
doomed to frustration until his four years
in the Air Force in World War II brought
GI benefits/

He had acquired a tall, serene wife, who had been
a classmate at Alcorn College, and three
children. It took nerve to strike out for a
medical career, even after the Medical Education
Board had found him a good bet for a loan. In
his last two years at Meharry Medical
College, Nashville's great center for Negro doctor
training, he could support himself and his family
only by getting up at 1:00 A.M. to deliver news-
papers. It was good preparation for the night
calls to come.

Dr. Searcy is doing well, partly because Negro
patients pay bills more faithfully than whites—
a point upon which doctors of both races agree.
But he more than earns his neat new house and
bright new sedan. Baby deliveries at home are
more frequent, since so many Negro families
cannot afford hospital confinements. Besides
his own obstetrics work, he is often called to
help a Negro midwife in difficulties with an

abnormal birth. At the office, Mrs.
Searcy pitches in as accountant and
receptionist.

LOOK (Magazine)

pp. 94-98.

Tues. Nov. 17, 1953

Negro Doctor Featured

NEW YORK — Dr. Rupert Searcy, one of ten Negro doctors who have completed their medical education under Mississippi's plan for training physicians for rural practice, is featured in the current issue of Look magazine (Nov. 3.). Dr. Searcy, a native of the state, now practices in Cleveland, Miss., in an area where Negroes outnumber whites three or four to one.

The Doctor is prospering, according to Look. He owns a new home and a bright new sedan car. This is partly due to the fact that Negro patients pay their bills more faithfully than whites—a point on which doctors of both races agree, Look says.

His wife, a former classmate at Alcorn College, helps him as accountant and receptionist in his neat, well-lighted doctor's office. She also takes care of their three children.

The Mississippi program for educating country doctors not only has completed the training of ten Negro doctors, but has 21 more Negro men in medical school or interning in hospitals throughout the state. The program loans money for medical school to qualified students who want to become doctors, on the provision that they will set up practice in rural areas. If they move to town or decide to specialize, they must pay back the money with four percent interest. But if they stay in the country for five years, the loan is cancelled.

Dr. Searcy served four years in the Air Force in World War II, and received his medical degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Look says. While at medical school, he delivered newspapers to help support his wife and children. "It was good preparation for the night calls to come," Look adds.

19k 1953

Passes Pediatric Test

Dr. Helene E. Nash, a former Atlanta and graduate of Spelman College, has been notified



that she has passed the examination of the American Board of Pediatrics—one of the few members of her race to succeed before the board.

Dr. Nash, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Nash of 982

Simpson St., N. W., is clinical assistant in the Children's Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., and visiting pediatrician at the Homer G. Phillips hospital there.

She received her medical degree from Meharry Medical College and served four years at the Phillips hospital in preparation for her specialty.

Merle Herriford Becomes Specialist

Passes Exam of Urology Board

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Dr. Merle B. Herriford, practicing physician here for the last four years, received word this week that he had successfully passed the examination of the American Board of Urology. By passing this specialty board examination, the 33-year old physician becomes a specialist in urology, one of the few Negro physicians in the country with this distinction.

Dr. Herriford is the son of Mrs. Callie Herriford, 2406 W. Paseo Blvd., in Kansas City, Mo., and the late Joe E. Herriford, for many years principal of the W. W. Yates school in that city.

The young physician was born in Kansas City and following his graduation from Lincoln high school there in 1933, entered the University of Nebraska where he received the A.B. degree in 1938. He then entered the medical school of Howard university, graduating with his M.D. degree in 1942.

Dr. Herriford returned to his home town to take his internship at General Hospital No. 2 in Kansas City. For the next three



DR. MERLE B. HERRIFORD

years, he was a resident physician at Freedman's hospital in Washington. He spent one year as a resident in urology at the Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis before beginning the active practice of medicine about four years

ago. Dr. Herriford has been a member of the faculty of St. Louis university here.

Dr. Herriford is married to the former Miss Barbara Scott of Lafayette, La. They live at 4911 Highland Ave., here.

MISSOURI

'Lost Boundaries' Physician Loses Job

Opp-American P.3

Producer "Shocked"

KEENE, N.H. — Dr. Albert C. Johnston, whose story was told in the movie "Lost Boundaries," has been dismissed from his position here as part-time radiologist at the Elliot Community Hospital and the physician's office due to racial prejudice.

Chester L. Kingsbury, hospital president, says, however, Dr. Johnston was dismissed "simply because some one should devote more time to the job."

He said Dr. Johnston refused to accept a full-time position because it would interfere with his private practice.

Informed of Mr. Kingsbury's statement, Dr. Johnston said he was full-time radiologist at the hospital from 1940 to 1947 when he first told his children he was colored and they told their friends.

Sought Another Man

Shortly after, he said, two "unimpeachable" Boston professors told him the hospital trustees were looking for another radiologist "Because I was leaving."

Dr. Johnston, whose dismissal is effective July 5, said there was "no doubt whatsoever" that he was dismissed because of the movie which showed the story of a light-skinned colored physician practicing medicine in a predominantly white community.

"They have been picking on me since my story came out," he said. "I don't give a darn for the job itself, but I'm concerned over the fact that I was fired because I'm colored."

The movie, filmed in New Hampshire in 1949, told how the community ultimately accepted the physician after he was forced to disclose his race when he enlisted in the armed forces. His story appeared earlier in Reader's Digest magazine.

The movie, which was produced by Louis deRochemont, was widely hailed for its frank handling of the racial problem.

It told how Dr. Johnston had posed as a white man while a physician in a small New England community—Keene—and finally revealed himself as colored. Dr. Johnston, upon learning of the hospital's action, sent the following telegram to Dr. Johnston.

"Shocked to learn of your dismissal from staff of hospital if, as you say, community learned through my movie that you were colored."

"Can only repeat memorable last lines of 'Lost Boundaries': In the light of God and His Son, Christ, who Himself was the light of the world, all men are as brothers, one unto another."

Awards for distinguished journalism will be announced at the annual banquet by the chairman of the NNPA committee of judges, Armistead Pride, dean of the School of Journalism at Lincoln University in Missouri.

Clarence Holte of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc.; David Karr, vice president of William H. Weintraub and company; Emmer M. Lancaster of the Department of Commerce, and Thurgood Marshall, counsel and director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational fund are also scheduled to take part in panel discussions.

The last day will also include a cruise to historic points on the Chesapeake Bay aboard the yacht of Dr. Joseph Thomas.

Louis Martin publisher of the Michigan Chronicle, is NNPA president.

"Lost Boundaries" Medic Ousted From Hospital Job

KEENE, N. H. — Conflicting statements were released to the press here Saturday by a 52-year-old radiologist who was requested to resign from the staff of Elliot Community Hospital because of alleged neglect of duties and the president of the hospital's board of trustees.

Dr. Albert C. Johnston, whose life was the basis for the film "Lost Boundaries," said his relations with the hospital and the doctors on the staff were excellent until information got out that he was a Negro. Chester Kingsbury, president of the hospital's board of trustees, in announcing the resignation request said that the doctor's race at no time entered into the decision. He added: "the only bone of contention was the amount of time Dr. Johnston devoted to hospital procedures."

Both Dr. Johnston and his wife are light-skinned and Keene residents were not aware of their Negro blood when they arrived in the city in 1940.

SENSE OF DUTY

Dr. Johnston said a sense of duty kept him at the hospital, asserting "if the hospital could have gotten somebody else I would have left before. I am over-worked."

The physician said the hospital objected to the amount of time he devoted to private practice, adding "somebody was knifing me and they were knifing me shortly after the information got out that I was a Negro."

"I came as a radiologist to Keene in 1941 on a full-time basis and built the department up five-fold in seven years," Dr. Johnston said. "In early 1947 I let my children know their racial identity and they in turn told their many friends who in turn told companions and eventually the news got around the community."

"Up until this time my relations with the hospital and doctors at the hospital were excellent."

Dr. Johnston related that shortly after this he attended two medical meetings in Boston where two different radiologists said Elliott Hospital was looking for a replacement for him. He confronted the trustees with this information soon after that time but they denied it, he said.

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"FELT INSECURE"

"But I knew different because my sources were of unimpeachable integrity," he continued. "Naturally, I felt insecure and decided I better set up a private office for my protection."

"This infuriated them (the trustees) and they immediately discharged me. But when they found they could get no other radiologist to come in under the circumstances, they asked me to work on a day-by-day basis until they could get a replacement."

"They could find nobody, so in April of the new year (1950) we signed a contract under which I would cover and also do my own work at my office."

"At the end of the year of the contract they did not renew it and notified me again that I was on a day-by-day basis, and as soon as they could find a replacement I was through."

"In the two years elapsed since then no radiologist would come into Keene under the circumstances, so I was notified my services were terminated as of July 5."

BOARD DIFFERS

Mr. Kingsbury took exceptions to Dr. Johnston's statement that he had built the department "five-fold." The president of the board of trustees said the record showed that in 1941 the department handled 2,929 X-ray procedures, in 1947 the number rose to 4,915 and at the end of 1952 had dropped back to 2,930.

Mr. Kingsbury said that he expected to have no trouble finding a radiologist replacement, adding:

"We had fifteen to twenty applicants come to us for the job, but all talked with Dr. Johnston after seeing us and went back without

taking the job. We found out that medical ethics do not allow a physician to apply for a job which is already filled by another doctor."

He denied Dr. Johnston's statement that the trustees were "infuriated" and "discharged me" for setting up private practice in June, 1949.

NEGRO DOCTOR SAYS HE ACCEPTS OUSTER

Asserts Keene, N.H., Hospital's Attitude Changed After He Bared Race—Board Differs

KEENE, N. H., June 13 (P)—Dr. Albert C. Johnston, 52 years old, Negro radiologist at Elliot Community Hospital, says he will not fight a request of trustees that he resign because of alleged neglect of duties.

Chester Kingsbury, president of the hospital's board of trustees, announced the resignation request last night, adding that the doctor's race at no time entered into the decision.

Dr. Johnston, whose life was the basis for the film "Lost Boundaries," said that "if the hospital could have gotten somebody else I would have left before. I am over-worked." He said a sense of duty kept him at the hospital.

Both Dr. Johnston and his wife are light-skinned and Keene residents were not aware of their Negro blood when they arrived in the city in 1940.

Mr. Kingsbury said the "only bone of contention was the amount of time Dr. Johnston devoted to hospital procedures."

Says He Was 'Knifed'

The physician said the hospital objected to the amount of time he devoted to private practice, adding "somebody was knifing me and they were knifing me shortly after the information got out that I was a Negro."

"I came as a radiologist to Keene in 1940 on a full-time basis and built the department up five-fold in seven years," Dr. Johnston said. "In early 1947 I let my children know their racial identity and they in turn told their many friends who in turn told companions and eventually the news got around the community."

"Up until this time my relations with the hospital and doctors at the hospital were excellent."

Dr. Johnston related that shortly after this he attended two medical

meetings in Boston where two different radiologists said Elliott Hospital was looking for a replacement for him. He confronted the trustees with this information soon after that time but they denied it, he said. "But I knew different because my sources were of unimpeachable integrity," he continued. "Naturally, I felt insecure and decided I better set up a private office for my self protection."

April of the next year (1950) we signed a contract under which I would cover and also do my own work at my office. "At the end of the year of the contract they did not renew it and notified me again that I was on a day-by-day basis, and as soon as they could find a replacement I was through."

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He denied Dr. Johnston's statement that the trustees were "infuriated" and "discharged me" for setting up private practice in June, 1949.

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Passes American Psychiatry Board



Dr. Oscar C. Allen of Brooklyn who passed the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology to qualify him as a specialist. He is a product of Virginia State College and Howard University and did his residence at Long Island U. School of Medicine. He is Brooklyn VA state psychiatrist. His wife, Mrs. Hattie L. Allen, is a registered nurse.

Passes Board Of Psychiatry

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — Dr. Oscar C. Allen has passed the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology certifying him as a specialist in psychiatry. The national board's examination gave him the right to practice in 48 states.

About the time of Dr. Allen's success, his wife, Mrs. Hattie L. Allen, completed credits for a master's degree at New York university, with a major in Public Health and Nursing. To add to the momentous events in the family, the couple are now expecting their first heir. Meanwhile, Mrs. Allen is on leave from her duties as a registered nurse.

Dr. Allen was reared on the farm of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Allen near Gloucester, Va., where they went from Baltimore, Md. He was educated at the Gloucester County Training school, Virginia State college and Howard university School of Medicine.

The young specialist is a member of the American Psychiatric association, the National Medical association and Mt. Lebanon Baptist church. He is also president of the Virginia State Alumni club of Brooklyn.

Murray Slated For Top Job In Medical Society

Special To The World
NEW YORK — Dr. Peter Murray has been named president-elect of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He is the first Negro physician to be named for that post.

The New York physician will head the medical society in 1954. The 64-year-old medic is director of gynecology at both Harlem and Mount Sinai hospital. He was elected vice president last May and would normally move up to the top post.

Dr. John H. Garlock surgeon-in-chief of Mount Sinai hospital, who has been president-elect for the last eleven months will automatically become president when new officers are elected May 25.

Eight hundred members attended the regular monthly meeting of the society at the New York Academy of Medicine building. After a stormy floor fight, the assembly overwhelmingly rejected the membership application of Dr. Godfrey Edward Arnold, speech and voice specialist, formerly of Vienna.

Those opposing Dr. Arnold charged him with having been a member of the Nazi party in Austria. He denied the charge.

Speakers who favored the admission of Dr. Arnold included Dr. Murray.

Dr. Murray appealed against passing a decision on emotion and prejudice, and pointed out that it was irrelevant whether Dr. Arnold had

been a Nazi. Dr. Arnold had not been accused of war crimes. Dr. Murray was said to have declared, and, speaking as one who had lived under conditions of prejudice he did not believe that Dr. Arnold should be a victim of discrimination.

Dies; 50 Years D.C. Physician

Funeral services for Dr. Ionia Rollins Whipper, sister of actor Leigh Whipper were held at St. Martin's Episcopal church Monday. The body was cremated.

Dr. Whipper succumbed to a four-year illness in her home at 45 E. 135th st. Friday morning. She had been a patient of Mt. Sinai hospital.

FOUNDED HOME

A native of Charleston, S. C., she was the only daughter of Judge and Mrs. William J. Whipper. She studied medicine at Howard university and conducted a respected practice in Washington, D. C., for over 50 years. She was the founder of the Ionia Whipper Home for unwed mothers in that city.

In addition to Leigh Whipper of 226 W. 150th st., Dr. Whipper is survived by a niece, Leighla Whipper, two nephews and scores of cousins.

Negro Doctor To Be Medical Society Head

NEW YORK. — (INS) — Dr. Peter Murray, 65-year-old head of obstetrics and gynecology at Harlem hospital, Monday night, April 28, became all but certain to become the first Negro president of a medical society in the United States. The medical society of New York county approved Dr. Murray as the only nominee for the post of president-elect.

His election was unopposed, his election at the society's annual meeting next month is considered assured. He will serve as president-elect until 1954, when he will automatically become president.

The first step toward his elevation was his election to the vice presidency of the society last May. Dr. Murray was the first Negro

to serve on the policy-making body of the American Medical association. He was elected in 1949 a member of the AMA house of delegates by the New York state medical society.

Born June 9, 1888 in Houma, La., Dr. Murray was graduated from Dillard university in New Orleans and received his medical degree from Howard university in 1914. He was named assistant surgeon-chief at Freedmen's hospital in Washington, D. C., in 1918.

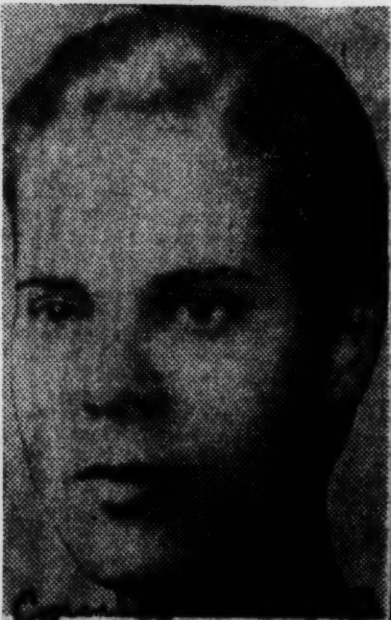
Two Young Physicians Given Posts

New York State University
Appoints Medical Instructors

NEW YORK—The State University of New York has appointed Dr. A. Winifred Phillips, M. D., of 130 W. 130th Street, Manhattan, and Dr. John Benson Manly, M. D., of 655 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, to teaching positions at its downstate medical center in New York City.

Dr. Phillips is American-born, a graduate of Wellesley College and received her M. D. degree from New York Medical College in 1941. She obtained her hospital training as an intern at Harlem Hospital and as a resident on the chest service at Bellevue Hospital. She also served as a teaching resident at the American Trudeau Society, specializing in TB. Before studying medicine, Dr. Phillips taught at Bennett College,

of trustees of State University of New York, declared: "These two appointments are examples of the thorough-going democratic policy of the State University of New York in selection of staff and faculty for its various colleges. Selection is based on the qualifications of the individual to fill the required position without regard to race, creed or color."



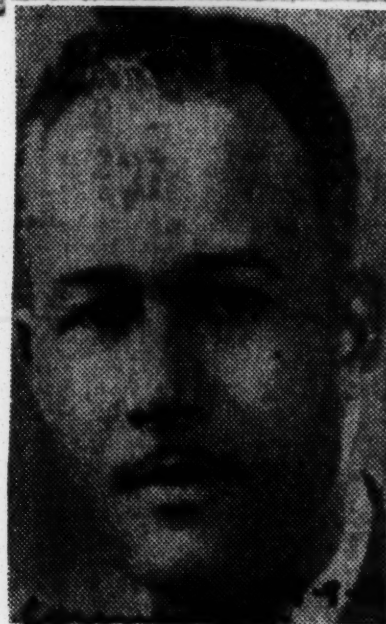
DR. A. WINIFRED PHILLIPS
... in college of medicine

University Medical School in 1935. He served his internship and a residency in surgery at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and completed a post-graduate course in orthopedic surgery at the University of Iowa in 1941. From 1941 to 1946 he was assigned to orthopedics and general surgery in the U. S. Army. He served in this country and in Africa. In 1946 he was commissioned as a lieutenant-commander in the United States Public Health Service and was assigned to the mission to Liberia as surgeon for two years. Dr. Manly is on the attending staffs in orthopedic surgery at Sydenham, St. John Episcopal and Mount Morris Park hospitals, New York City. He was instructor in surgery from 1938 to 1948 and instructor in orthopedic surgery from 1948 to 1951 at Howard University Medical School. He was accredited by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery in 1953. His title will be instructor part-time on the university division of orthopedic surgery at Kings County Hospital.

Commenting on these appointments, Dr. George E. Haynes, member of the board



TO TEACH AT NEW YORK U. MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The State University of New York has appointed Dr. A. Winifred Phillips, left, and Dr. John Benson Manly, right, both of Manhattan, to teaching positions at its Medical Center in downstate New York City. Dr. Phillips, a graduate of Wellesley college, received her M.D. degree from New York Medical college in 1941. She will have the title of instructor in the department of medicine. She formerly taught at Bennett college and at Hampton institute. Dr. Manly is a graduate of Talladega college and received his M.D. from Howard university school of medicine in 1935. He will be instructor part-time in the university division of orthopedic surgery at Kings county hospital. Dr. Manly completed a post-graduate course in orthopedic surgery at the University of Iowa in 1941. From 1941 to 1946, he was assigned to orthopedics and general surgery in the U. S. Army.



DR. JOHN B. MANLY
... surgery instructor

Greensboro, N. C., and at the Hampton Institute, Virginia. She will have the title of instructor in the department of medicine at the college of Medicine. She is the granddaughter of Archdeacon Phillips of Philadelphia.

Dr. Manly is a graduate of Talladega College and received his M.D. degree from Howard

Heads Medics—

Dr. Peter Murray, director of gynecology at Harlem and Mount Sinai Hospitals in New York City, is to become president of the Medical Society of New York County (Manhattan).



PROMOTION SETS PRECEDENT — Dr. Richard H. Waltier of New York recently became the first Negro to be appointed ~~Medical Examiner~~ **Medical Examiner** of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A member of the Pennsy's medical staff for three years, the Philadelphia-born doctor will help to administer the railroad's reorganized "maintenance-of-health" service for employees from his New York office. (Newspress Photo.)

19k 1953

PENNSYLVANIA

Dean's Son Accorded Honor

Howard 'Med' School Grad Becomes Youngest Diplomat

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. William R. Hyde, who received his certificate from the American Board of Surgery as a diplomate at the age of 29, is said to be the youngest Negro ever to earn this distinction and one of the youngest diplomates in surgery in the nation.

Dr. Hyde is the son of Mrs. Marie Cooper and the stepson of Dr. Chauncey Cooper, dean of Howard University's School of Pharmacy. He is also the nephew of Mrs. Mercer L. Lewis of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hyde was graduated from Howard College and Howard Medical School where he won honors as a scholar. He received his medical diploma in 1947 during the time Dr. Charles R. Drew was dean of the Medical School.

HE DID HIS post-graduate work at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., Harlem Hos-

and stationed at the Army Hospital, Fort Dix, N. J., where he is serving on the surgical staff of the hospital.



DR. WILLIAM R. HYDE

... a Diplomat at Hospital, New York City, and the Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center, New York City.

Dr. Hyde is now a captain in the United Army Medical Corps.

Penna. doctor elected to pathological body

MEDIA, Pa.—Dr. Lances Mc-Knight, a graduate of Dunbar High school, Washington, and Howard university, has been elected to membership as a fellow in the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, it was learned this week by the AFRO.

The American Society is the leading pathological organization in the country and ranks among the most highly respected in international medicine. Its membership is limited to men of long practical experience in the field and who have made definite contributions to the study of pathology.

Coroner's Examiner

Dr. McKnight is pathologist at Philadelphia's Mercy - Douglass hospital, and for the past 14 years, has served as coroner's physician of Delaware county.

Dr. McKnight is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, the American Medical association, Pennsylvania State Medical society, the pathological section of the Philadelphia County Medical society, the Pennsylvania State Pathological society, the National Medical association,

Active in NAACP

He is an active member of the NAACP, the Fellowship and other civic organizations.

He is an active member of the Brown university, Providence, R.I., and was graduated from Howard medical school in 1930.

Dr. McKnight also has done extensive graduate work at Harvard medical school; Beth Israel hospital, New York, and Mt. Sinai hospital in Philadelphia.

Dr. McKnight has his offices in Media, Pa., where he makes his home with his wife, Thelma; their son, Lances Jr., who is attending Lincoln university, and their daughter, Betty Ann, who is attending Pratt college in Brooklyn.



DR. MCKNIGHT

Lincoln U's Greatest Tackle

'Pigiron' Poindexter, Fighting War Against Malaria In Indo China

Almost unnoticed in the newspapers recently was a statement that along with \$400 million in military aid, the United States was sending Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter as U. S. public health representative in the French in Indo-China.

However, on the campus at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania the story created quite a bit of excitement.

"Pig Iron" Poindexter is still remembered there as one of the school's all-time 1920-24 great tackles and a straight-A student who was robbed of a three-year degree when the faculty refused to upset a precedent.

They compromised on a semester leave of absence and Poindexter had to return for his degree in June.

After leaving Lincoln he went on to graduate work at Harvard medical school, Dartmouth and Columbia, where he studied tropical diseases under a Rockefeller foundation fellowship and received a Ph.D. in 1932.

preferring research to medical practice, Poindexter went on to become one of the world's foremost authorities on malaria and tropical diseases.

He was appointed head of the bacteriology department of the Howard university medical school in 1931. Between 1929 and 1941 he held four Rockefeller fellowships to study tropical diseases.

During that period he also headed a U. S. public health service

study of Malaria in Mississippi.

In 1943 the Army called him to train malaria specialists for the Southwest Pacific operations. He later became the Army's chief specialist in malaria and epidem-



DR. HILDRUS A. POINDEXTER

ics in that area, with headquarters at Bougainville.

His job put him in charge of malaria prevention in a 400,000 square mile section of the Pacific battlefield. He piled up 194 hours in the air commuting between the islands of his domain.

EARNs CITATION

Within six months Poindexter had reduced the malaria rate among American GIs by 85 per cent. He was awarded a presidential citation for his achievement.

Before this was over he had also earned the Bronze, star, four battle stars, a meritorious unit

service plaque and the rank of colonel.

Col. Poindexter took up his post war life with a research project on Japanese fever at Walter Reed hospital. He suffered an attack of fever himself when he was bitten by one of his own bugs.

SENT TO LIBERIA

From Reed, he went to Liberia under the auspices of the public health service to help that West African republic develop its own health department.

Within a year after his arrival it was reported the area for five miles around the capital city of Monrovia had been cleared of malaria.

The tanks involved removing tens of thousands of possible mosquito breeding places in an area of rocky terrain and heavy rainfall.

NEW FIELDS

Work followed on international commissions to wipe out malaria in Tanganyika, sleeping sickness in French Equatorial Africa, and filariasis in Egypt.

The latter is a flatwork infestation which causes a wasting of the muscles and nervous system. breeding cycle and worked out a method of controlling the cycle at small expense.

His discovery is now being used

throughout Africa and the East.

In Indo-China, Poindexter's chief problem will be malaria. The disease is causing French forces there almost five times as much trouble as the endless guerilla warfare.

Eliminating the disease in Panama and Cuba were the largest projects yet attempted.

VAST PROBLEM

The Indo-China problem is much more vast and will be operated largely by illiterates. It may well call for a new method of operation.

If he succeeds through his "Pig Iron" determination, Poindexter may well have achieved the greatest step forward in the centuries-old battle against malaria, since the discovery of its source.

But no one at Lincoln has any doubts that he'll do it. At Lincoln he's still Pig Iron the right tackle for any problem.

He's come a long way from the farm house in Shelby county, Tenn. where he was born 52 years ago.

Dr. Poindexter To Fight Malaria In Indo-China

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter, a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) university, recently was appointed as U. S. public health representative to French Indo-China.

Dr. Poindexter, who is remembered by Lincoln alumni as a great athlete and an honor student, served during World War II as the Army's chief specialist in malaria and epidemics in the Southwest Pacific. For his accomplishments reducing malaria among GIs, the Army awarded a presidential citation to him.

Dr. Poindexter's work in Indo-China also will be toward reducing the rate of malaria among soldiers in that country. The disease reportedly is causing French forces there almost five times as much trouble as the guerilla warfare with the communist forces.

Besides his efforts to curb the spread of malaria, Dr. Poindexter has served as head of the department of bacteriology at Howard university. While at Howard he headed a U. S. public health service study of malaria in Mississippi.

To prepare himself for his life's work, Dr. Poindexter, upon grad-

uation from Lincoln, did graduate work at Harvard medical school, Dartmouth and Columbia, Universities.

19k 1953

South Carolina

SHADES OF FORT SUMTER!
Five Negro physicians have
been admitted to membership
in the Charleston County
(S. C.) Medical Association.

NMA Journal Honors Dr. R. F. Boyd In Its Issue For May

Article In Magazine Devoted To Work of Colored
Physicians Relates Achievements of Pulaski-born
Youth Who Became Founder of National Medi-
cal Association; Says He Once Ran For Mayor
Of Nashville

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Robert Fulton Boyd, physician, dentist and pharmacist, and founder and first president of the National Medical Association, is the featured illustration on the May issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. This drawing of Dr. Boyd who was born in Pulaski, Tenn., in 1855 and died in 1912, famed in Tennessee medical history, is by the Journal staff artist, Mrs. Naida Willette Page.

During the "Cotton States and International Exposition" held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895 and remembered as the scene of Booker T. Washington's much-quoted "Cast down your bucket where you are" speech, Dr. Boyd in a Negro doctors' special meeting to consider a national professional organization.

On a mid-October afternoon in 1895 some 12 Negro doctors gathered at the First Congregational Church in Atlanta. They represented Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and according to accounts of the event, "one or two other states." Professor I. Garland Penn, Commissioner of the Negro Division of the Exposition was asked to preside. Organization of the National Medical Association was effected by unanimous vote and Dr. Boyd elected first President. He served as president until 1898.

Dr. Boyd was the first Negro physician to try to make a living solely from the practice of medicine in Nashville. He was an early graduate of Meharry Medical College and later studied at Ann Arbor Michigan at a Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in Chicago. He held various chairs at Meharry and for a number of years prior to 1912 was superintendent and

surgeon-in-chief of the Mercy Hospital. When the hospital burned he opened the Boyd Infirmary where many early Negro surgeons of Tennessee were trained. He was active in the politics of the day and was at one time named candidate for the position as Mayor of Nashville.

**First Lady Surgeon
Given High Place
On Meharry Staff**
Sun. 7-17-53

Report From the Department of Surgery: For the first time in the history of Meharry and as far as we know for the first time in the history of the country, there is a woman of our group who is now chief resident in a recognized surgical training program. Dr. Dorothy L. Brown, who graduated from Meharry Medical College with a good record and interned at Harlem Hospital, entered the five year training program here in surgery now begins her tenure as Chief Resident. Throughout her medical career, Dr. Brown has made an outstanding record, and during the time that she was assistant resident and senior resident here at Meharry College, she has demonstrated that she is intelligent, scientific, energetic, resourceful, intellectual, honest, practically indefatigable, morally good, scientifically acute, well read, unusually sincere with high quality of leadership and sympathetic understanding of her patients. Her surgical technique and surgical judgment are excellent for her stage of development, and we predict that she will keep up the high standard with chances of surpassing the highest standard that has been set

by chief residents here at Meharry. Alternating with Dr. Dorothy L. Brown as chief resident, is Dr. Philip Lavizzo, who will begin his tour of chief residency for the first six months at Taberian Hospital in Mound Bayou, Miss. The last six months will be spent here and Dr. Brown will go to Mound Bayou. This is a part of the system in the surgical training program here at Meharry. The same adjectives used in describing Dr. Brown's characteristics can accurately be used in describing Dr. Lavizzo. Dr. Lavizzo graduated with high ranking average from Meharry and interned at Freedman's Hospital. He spent three years here as assistant resident and then spent last year as a part of the regular rotation with the United States Public Health Surgical Department of Marine Hospital in Seattle, Washington.

Meharry Gets Woman Chief Of Surgery

U.S. - American
NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) —Dr. Dorothy L. Brown has become the first woman surgeon in Meharry's history to be appointed chief resident in general surgery of Hubbard Hospital, and possibly the first woman surgeon to hold a chief residency in general surgery in the nation.

A graduate of Meharry Medical college, Dr. Brown served her internship at Harlem hospital. She will alternate with Dr. Philip Lavizzo, chief resident of the Taberian hospital in Mound Bayou, Miss., who will serve as chief resident at Meharry during a six-month period while Dr. Brown serves at Taberian hospital in a similar capacity.



HONOR TENNESSEE PHYSICIAN — Dr. Robert T. Burt, retired Clarksville, Tenn., physician and surgeon, has been honored for the second time by having a million dollar high school named for him. He was honored many years ago when the old Robert T. Burt high school was named for him and recently witnessed the dedication of the new high school carrying his name. A graduate of Meharry Medical college, he owned and operated the Home Infirmary in Clarksville for many years. Dr. Burt is shown with his wife, Mrs. Emma E. Burt, his daughter, Mrs. Emma Burt Thompson of Lynchburg, Va., and his grandson, Herman E. "Teddy" Thompson II, also of Lynchburg.

Meharry Gets a Woman As Gen'l Surgery Head

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — Dr. Dorothy L. Brown has become the first woman surgeon in Meharry's history to be appointed chief resident in general surgery of Hubbard Hospital and possibly the first Negro woman surgeon to hold a chief residency in general surgery in the nation.

A graduate of Meharry Medical College, Dr. Brown served her internship at Harlem Hospital.

She will alternate with Dr. Philip Lavizzo, chief resident of the Taberian Hospital in Mound Bayou, Miss., who will serve as chief resident of Meharry during a six-month period while Dr. Brown serves at Taberian Hospital in a similar capacity.

Highway Accidents Tell of Progress In The Southland

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Dr. O. B. Taylor, local physician and surgeon, last week had a highway experience which some might interpret as a sign of the changing times in the South.

Driving from Nashville to Knoxville, Dr. Taylor was approaching another car. Just as the automobiles were about to pass one another, a baby fell from the oncoming car.

Dr. Taylor was able to keep his auto from running over the child, stretched on the road. Halting his car, the physician administered first aid to the white child, succeeding in stopping blood flowing from a wound on the cheek.

In a voice choked with emotion, the father and mother expressed gratitude for services rendered, according to Dr. Taylor.

Resuming his journey, Dr. Taylor thought of another day and of another road where another accident had occurred.

Some years ago, while traveling to Tuskegee for a founder's day event, the physician saw the results of a terrible accident. Sprawled out over the highway were several victims of the accident, all white. Some were suffering from profuse hemorrhage, while others were writhing in pain. Dr. Taylor said he stopped his car and offered aid. The response he got shocked him, he said.

"What the hell do you mean stopping here, blocking this highway nigger," said a tall gaunt-faced man wearing a badge. "Git going nigger right now, and I don't mean maybe. The idea of

a nigger stopping here." Dr. Taylor said he tried to prevail on the officer to let him administer first aid to the victims, but the man remained firm in his refusal.

The accident last week involving the small child probably indicates the trend of things in the land of magnolia blossoms and honeysuckles, he said.

Poor Doctor Dickey

Dr. James Lee Dickey of Taylor, Texas is the subject of a pen portrait in the Saturday Evening Post.

He was cited last summer as the outstanding citizen of the year because of his contributions to public health through a private hospital which he operates in the community.

The story of course illustrates what a progressive citizen can do with modern techniques in any small community.

What's alarming is that those who are compelled to live in a Jim Crow community sometimes not only tolerate it but feel obliged to apologize for its hatefulness.

Now, Dr. Dickey is opposed to segregation. He says he understands it, whatever that means. Further he says his wife understands it. But then he asks, "Did you ever try to explain it to a six-year old child?"

The inference is that it can't be explained.

He admits also that much of the progress in the south is due to the fact that colored people have made use of the ballot. He is aware that they were ignored until they registered and voted.

And then he admits that he has never thought it necessary to bring some high-powered lawyer down from New York to sue the city to obtain legal advantages which he believes are best secured through persuasion.

Dr. Dickey then tells of a recent trip to Cleveland where he heard "unfortunate militant speeches" about what we've got to fight for and what we've got to go to court for.

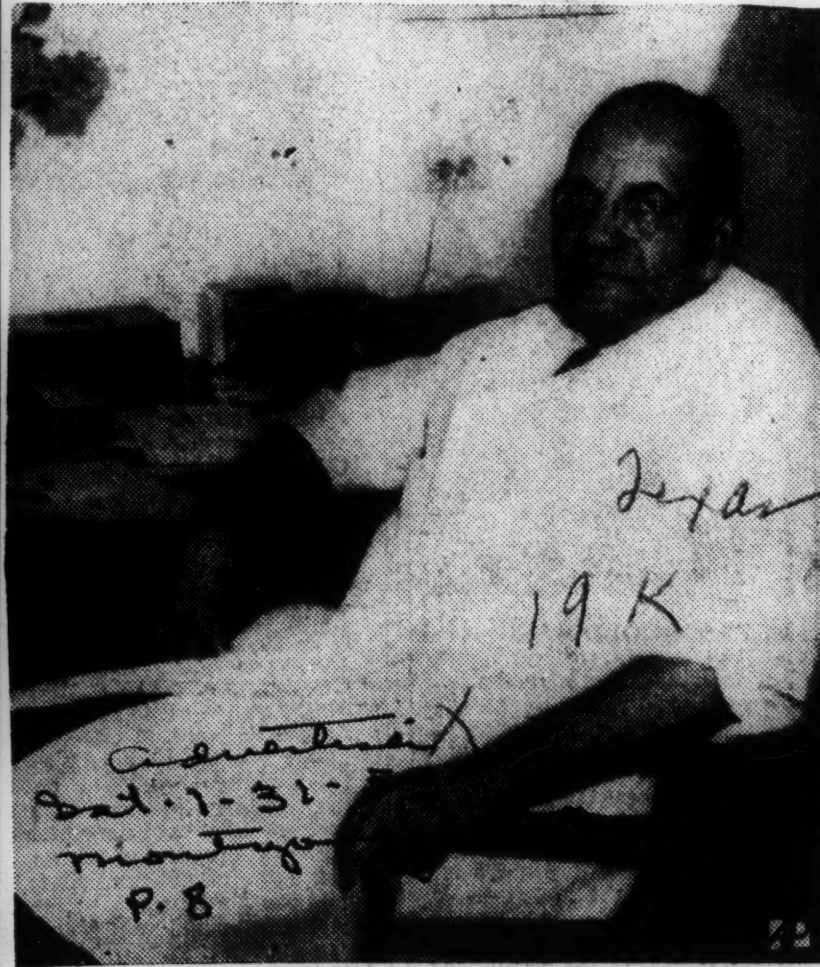
Poor Dr. Dickey doesn't realize that all methods must be used and when persuasion fails as it often does, we have to go to court.

When he rode to Cleveland from Taylor, Texas he slept in a Pullman car and had his meals with other passengers in the diner.

These advantages were gained through the courts when persuasion had failed.

If Taylor, Texas is a better place because Dr. Dickey is able to persuade the commissioners to improve conditions there, let him praise the method by which he obtained results and stop there.

It comes with poor taste for him to criticize the methods by which other communities strive to attain the same results.



DR. JAMES LEE DICKEY, above, easy-going but determined Negro physician was named as Taylor, Texas' outstanding citizen for 1952 for his 32-year vigil over the health of his people. Dr. Dickey says race relations are a "thing of the heart."

City In Texas Honors Negro

Outstanding Citizen Title Voted By Clubs

TAYLOR, Tex., Jan. 28 (AP)—This central Texas city tonight named as its outstanding citizen of 1952 a Negro doctor who has watched over the health of his people 32 years.

The award—an engraved plaque given by four local civic clubs—went to Dr. James Lee Dickey, whose quiet, easy-going ways belie a determination which conquered typhoid, tuberculosis and deadly infant diarrhea among Negroes here.

Dr. Dickey, now 59, came to Taylor as a young medical school graduate in 1921 to "stay a few years." But he "remained to do my life's work."

hospital halls until doctors had treated white patients. Negroes were not allowed in theaters, and one, a stranger in town, was pistol-whipped for asking at the box office if he could be admitted.

Now Taylor has a 15-bed hospital for Negroes. Their health is better, the infant diarrhea death rate is down, tuberculosis almost whipped. Negroes attend the Rita Theater on Main Street in this city of about 10 thousand people. They sit in the balcony.

"Race relations are getting better," Dr. Dickey believes. "We need time for the races to understand and to know each other. Everyone just needs to be patient, an things that seem to be problems won't be problems any more. We (the Negroes) can't make anybody like us. It's a thing of the heart. All we can do is wait and hope."

Greatest Challenge

His greatest challenge came in 1933 when a typhoid fever epidemic struck his people. It was during the depression and many Negroes could not afford \$1.30 a month for

a city water connection. They used contaminated water from Bull Branch Creek.

Dr. Dickey went before the city commissioners with proof that Bull Branch, into which some cess pools drained, was part of the city sewer disposal system. The city opened fire hydrants and allowed the poor, Negro and white alike, to carry water away in buckets. The state Department of Health provided typhoid vaccine and Dr. Dickey worked long hours giving three injections to every Negro who would take them. There was no charge.

Site Of Hospital

Dr. Dickey persuaded the city to let him use an empty rooming house for treatment of typhoid victims. On the same site today is the Dickey clinic, his 15-bed hospital erected in 1935.

With typhoid whipped the Negro doctor turned to infant diarrhea, the high death rate of the newborn, venereal diseases, and tuberculosis. Before he came, the birth of a Negro baby in a hospital was all but unheard of. Education, a venereal disease clinic, a new state tubercular hospital for Negroes at Kerrville, Tex.—these helped defeat the health problem.

The Negro doctor says "there has never been a white physician in my town who has ever refused to help me with a case when I called him."

Town in Texas Honors Negro Doctor as Outstanding Citizen

TAYLOR, Tex., Jan. 28 (AP).—This central Texas city tonight named as its outstanding citizen of 1952 a Negro doctor who has watched over the health of his people for thirty-two years.

An engraved plaque given by four local civic clubs went to Dr. James Lee Dickey, whose quiet ways belie a determination which conquered typhoid, tuberculosis and deadly infant diarrhea among Negroes here.

Dr. Dickey, now fifty-nine, came to Taylor as a medical school graduate in 1921 to "stay a few years," but he "remained to do my life's work."

At that time, Negroes waited in hospital halls until doctors had treated white patients. Negroes were not allowed in theaters, and one, a stranger in town, was pistol-whipped for asking at the box office if he could be admitted.

Now Taylor has a fifteen-bed hospital for Negroes. Their health is better, the infant diarrhea death rate is down, tuberculosis almost whipped. Negroes attend the Rita Theater on Main Street in this city of 10,000 people. They sit in the balcony.

"Race relations are getting better," Dr. Dickey believes. "We need time for the races to understand and to know each other. Every one just needs to be patient, and things that seem to be problems now won't be problems any more. We (Negroes) can't make anybody like us. It's a thing of the heart. All we can do is wait and hope."

Honored: Dr. JAMES LEE DICKEY, 59, Negro physician-surgeon of Taylor, Texas, for the past 32 years, as that city's "Man of the Year" in Taylor, Jan. 28. "This is democracy in action," he said in accepting the honor. "This is something totalitarian leaders will hate to hear about."

Texas medic
P. 5
wins respect
Afro-American
of neighbors
Jan. 10-24-53

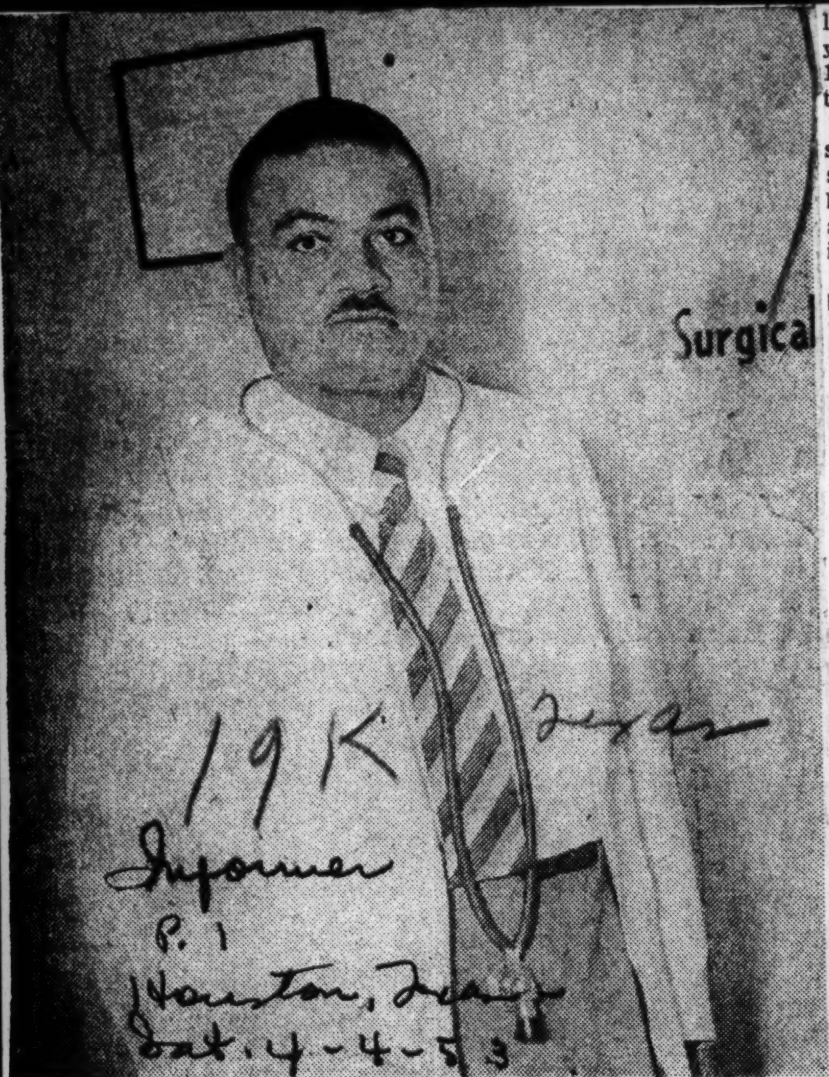
PHILADELPHIA

"A Negro Doctor Wins Over a Southern Town," in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, is the story of Dr. James Dickey, who recently was named the "outstanding citizen" of Taylor, Texas.

"Since this award intrigued the whole nation," George Sessions Perry writes, "you might want to know what kind of man Doctor Dickey is and what he has done to earn this singular recognition."

His word portrait of the doctor, who also was named general practitioner of the year for 1953 by the Lone Star Medical Association, says: "Doctor Dickey is extremely good company, a big man, tall and straight, whose appearance suggests brimming health."

He's a man of real attainments, it adds, an excellent physician, surgeon and businessman, strong enough at 59 unhurriedly to do two men's work as a doctor and a third man's work as advisor.



DR. OSBORNE E. FLOYD is featured in an article in the April issue of the **READER'S DIGEST**. The article, 'The Truth About "Germ Warfare" in Korea' is condensed from **PATHFINDER** and cites the humanitarian acts of American medics in Korea. Dr. Floyd, who was a battalion surgeon, is the only American given specific mention in the story.

Reader's Digest Article Features Local Doctor

HOUSTON — Dr. Osborne E. Floyd, local physician and surgeon, is featured in the April issue of Reader's Digest for his contribution to America's medical success in Korea. The article further states that these civilians were taken from their hovels to line up at 4 a.m. at his camp in order to be treated as soon as he had completed his battalion sick call. When off duty he ranged the countryside, delivering babies, and giving medicine to the bereaved.

In the article by Charles Stevenson, condensed from the **Pathfinder** and entitled, "The Truth About Germ Warfare," Dr. Floyd Mr. Stevenson also writes, "the is referred as 'a Negro doctor Communists have accused the with the U.S. 999th Armored Field United States of germ warfare in Artillery cared for 300 Korean Korea ever since late 1950. This civilian patients in addition to his information attempts to set aside load as battalion surgeon the propaganda put out by the Dr. Floyd is the only doctor Communists through radio Mos named in this composition, which is an attempt to present some of The honored Dr. Floyd, a cap- the facts about what actually took tain in the service, returned to place in the area of medical ac-

ly in February. He spent two years in the U.S. Army, of which 11 and one-half months of this time was spent in Korea.

He is a native of Meridian, Mississippi, where he attended high school. He has a B.S. degree from Lincoln University, Missouri; and an M.D. degree from Meharry Medical school, Nashville, Tennessee.

In his graduating class at Meharry in 1947, Dr. Floyd received the highest honors. He served as an intern at Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, Missouri. In St. Louis, Missouri. In 1948, he came to Houston and served 24 months as a residential physician at the Houston Negro hospital; and nine months of private practice prior to his induction into the army.

The army captain served at the Medical Field hospital and Brooks General hospital in Fort Sam Houston in September of 1951 he went to the Korean front where he had the task of treating both Americans and Koreans.

Today, the doctor is back in private practice. His rank as given by army officials, ranks with the highest. He is a charter member of the 38th Parallel Medical Society of Korea and holds the bronze star medal which cites him for meritorious services as a battalion surgeon of the 999th Armored Field Artillery battalion from September 7, 1951 to August 16, 1952.

The Case Of Dr. James Dickey

After he had been chosen as "Citizen of the Year" by the white people of his home town of Taylor, Texas, not so long ago, according to a news account, Dr. James L. Dickey had "a plaque presented to him during a public mass meeting" by his fellow Negro physicians of Texas in the Lone Star State Medical Association. It was entirely fitting and proper that his fellow Negro physicians should do this for Dr. Dickey, but it would have been fine if they had been the first to recognize his great achievements for the Negro citizens of Taylor, Texas.

In receiving the plaque, Dr. Dickey put some important points on the minds of the Negro physicians of Texas. He told them how in Taylor "Negroes had only two rooms in an alley near the Taylor Hospital," and how "at night the patients were locked outside, left only with untrained members of their family." He said further as quoted in *The Informer*: "They would not let me in their hospital so I built one of my own, and took Negroes and whites in my hospital." *Oct. 8-1-53 P. 12*

By his courageous and successful acts of self-reliance, Dr. Dickey told his fellow Negro physicians further: "Now I can go into any hospital or anywhere else in Taylor." If Dr. Dickey could do these things acting alone and win the title "Citizen of the Year" from the white people of his community, how much more could Negro physicians acting together do to win places for themselves and for their people?

If Dr. Dickey had sat down and waited for integration to come solely by the usual route, he would have had to wait much longer for these achievements than he did by getting up and doing some things for himself.

Southern Doctor Is Featured In Saturday Evening Post

TAYLOR, Texas — "A Negro Doctor Wins-Over a Southern Town," in the current (October 24th) issue of the **Saturday Evening Post**, is the story of Doctor Dickey, who recently was named the "outstanding citizen" of Taylor, Texas.

SINGULAR RECOGNITION

Since this award intrigued the whole nation, George Sessions Perry writes, "You might want to know what kind of man Doctor Dickey is and what he has done to earn this singular recognition."

His word portrait of the doctor, who also was named **General Practitioner of the Year for 1953** by the Lone Star Medical Association, says likable Doctor Dickey is extremely good company, a big man, tall and straight whose appearance suggests brimstone.

CIVIC LEADER

He's a man of real attainments, it adds, an excellent physician, surgeon and businessman, strong enough at fifty nine unhurriedly to

among whites.

The doctor's non-medical activities on behalf of his people in the community are said to have led to the construction of a Negro community center, to having streets paved and lighted and to better school facilities, among other things.

Perry says that Doctor Dickey, like Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Marian Anderson and Jackie Robinson, has once more proved that the Negro in America can and does rise to a place of affection, dignity and respect in the eyes of his white neighbors.

do two men's work as a doctor and a third man's work as advisor, father-confessor and civic leader to the Negroes who compose one fifth of the population of Taylor and the surrounding countryside.

Not only is Dickey the only Negro doctor in town or in the country, but for several counties around. And the whole state of Texas has only 150 Negro doctors, fewer than the city of Detroit.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Doctor Dickey's year-in, year-out attack on the health problems of his community has resulted in all the basic afflictions—infant diarrhea, the complications of childbirth, nutritional diseases, syphilis, even tuberculosis—being under control. In fact there is less tuberculosis per capita among Negroes than

19k 1953

Virginia

Negro Doctor On TB Control Committee

6-20-53
RICHMOND, Va., June 16.—
Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia
named two Negro physicians on a
15-member committee on tubercu-
losis control here last week. The
committee is to serve in an advis-
ory capacity to the state board of
health. *P. 8 19 K*

The appointment of such a com-
mittee was one of the recommenda-
tions of a ~~study~~ *study* of tuberculosis control in Virginia
sponsored jointly by the Virginia
State Department of Health and
the Virginia Tuberculosis Associa-
tion. *Jackson*

The two Negro physicians ap-
pointed to the committee were Dr.
~~Felix I. Brown~~ *Felix I. Brown* of Richmond, na-
tional president of the Phi Beta
Sigma fraternity, and Dr. Frank
R. Trigg, prominent member of
the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Pioneer In Heart Surgery

DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS, M. D.

By LANGSTON HUGHES

The man who founded Provident hospital, in Chicago, Daniel Hale Williams was born in 1858 at Hillidsburg, Pa.

His childhood was a happy one spent with a brother and five sisters who did not know the trials and tribulations that slave children knew just a few miles farther South in Delaware and Maryland. Daniel went to school regularly and proved himself a bright pupil.

But when, after his father's death, his mother moved with the other children to Janesville, Wis. and Daniel was left with friends in Annapolis, he became lonely for the rest of his family.

One day he bundled up his clothes and went down to the railroad station and told the ticket agent how much he wanted to see his mother, but that he had no money to buy a ticket to Wisconsin.

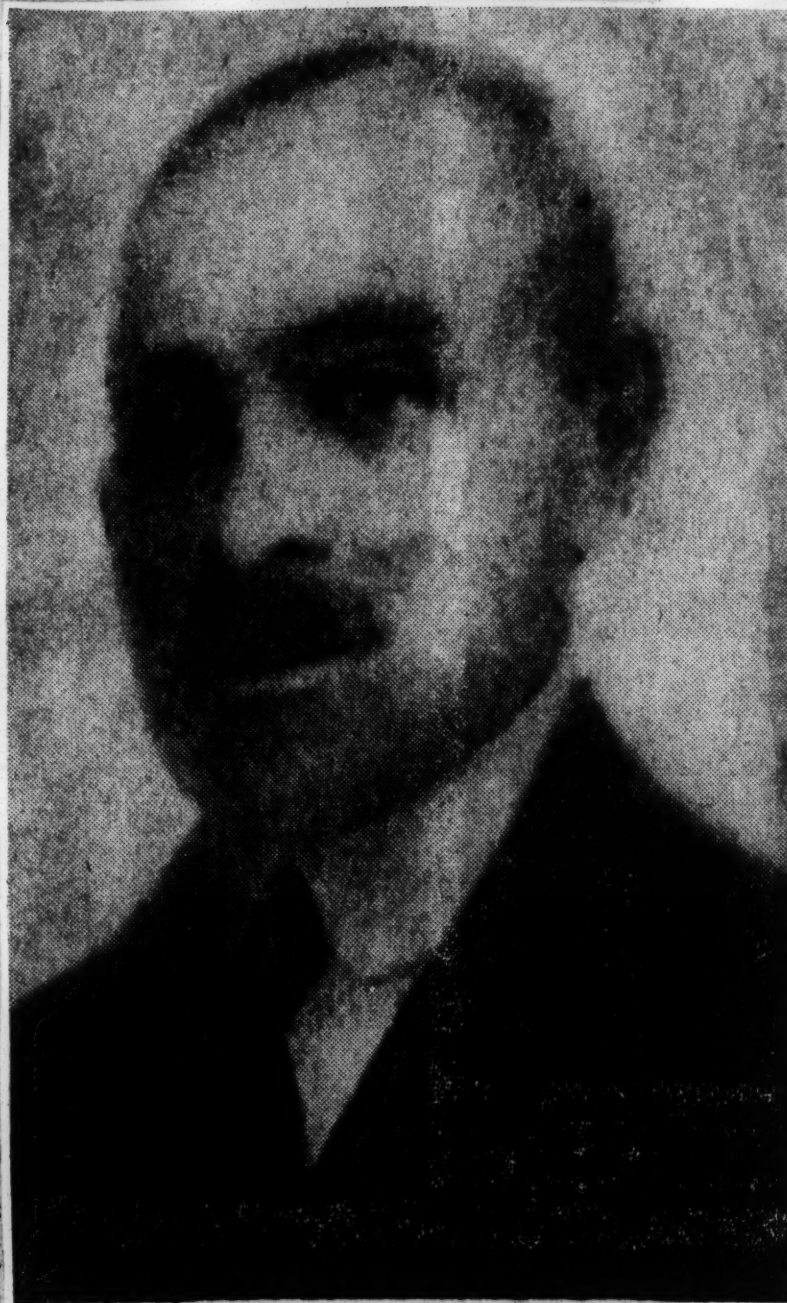
FREE TRAIN RIDE

The ticket agent took pity on him and gave him a pass on the train. All alone, little Daniel headed West.

His mother was so glad to see him that she did not scold him much for running away. But he had left all his school books behind and she did not have any money to buy him new ones.

So, when he entered school in Janesville, all the ten-year-old boy had was an old dictionary. This he took to school with him every day, and each strange word that came up in class, Daniel would look up in his dictionary, underline it, and study it. Of course, he often found new words that he had never heard of at all.

These, too, he would learn, so he soon had a very large vocabulary. He loved to read, and was particularly fascinated by history and



DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS, M.D.

sciences. After grammar school, But when he was graduated there, they did not have the money for Daniel to go to college, so he entered a law office in Janesville, Wis. Within a few years after he

ville, thinking he would become a lawyer. But he did not enjoy the bitter quarrels and fights around which many law cases evolved, so he soon gave up that ambition.

His interests in the sciences caused him to begin thinking about being a doctor. But with such a large family, his mother could not help him any financially. Fortunately, a family friend a colored barber named Mr. Anderson, took an interest in the boy and aided him in every way that he could.

MEDICAL APPRENTICE

Soon young Daniel had the great good luck to be accepted into the office of the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Henry Palmer, where he could both work and study. From Dr. Palmer he learned a great deal about medicine, with the result that two years later he was able to pass the examinations to enter the medical school of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he remained until he was granted his M. D. degree.

During the summers he earned his tuition by playing in an orchestra on the excursion boats on Lake Michigan. Because of his outstanding record as a student, Daniel Williams was asked when he was graduated in 1883, to remain on the campus at Northwestern as an instructor in anatomy.

At that time it was most unusual for a large university to have a Negro instructor, so this appointment was indeed a real testimonial to his exceptional ability.

Young Dr. Williams began his professional practice as a surgeon at the Southside Dispensary in Chicago. Soon he became one of

the best in the great city on Lake Michigan, his services were so outstanding that he was invited to become a member of the Illinois State Board of Health. At that time, there were many young Negroes in Chicago who wanted to become doctors and Daniel Williams tried to help as many as he could.

But none of the Chicago hospitals would accept them as internes, and there were no training schools where Negro women could study to become nurses. Only whites were admitted as nursing students.

Dr. Williams decided to do something about this frustrating situation which he discussed at great lengths with other doctors and with city and state officials. As a result of his efforts, in 1891 Provident Hospital on the South Side of Chicago was established. In connection with it, the first Training School for Negro Nurses in the United States was opened.

OPERATES ON HEART

While a surgeon at Provident hospital, one day Dr. Williams performed an operation that was immediately heralded by newspapers and written about in medical journals around the world. It was the first time in history such an operation had ever been done successfully.

One day a man was brought into the emergency ward with a deep stab wound in the chest, bleeding profusely. Dr. Williams was called. He attended to the man. But the next day when he went to his bedside to see him, the man was worse, and still bleeding internally.

To find out why this should be, Dr. Williams opened the wound and extended it so that he might discover the source of the trouble. He found that the man had literally been stabbed to the heart, and that there was a puncture in his heart.

No one expected the man to

live, but Dr. Williams decided to try to save him. The walls of the vessel surrounding the heart were cut and, while other doctors with forceps held these walls open, Dr. Williams carefully sewed up the knife wound in the man's heart. Then he replaced the walls of his heart while it continued beating all the time. To do this required great skill, daring, and very steady nerves. The man lived. And the operation of student doctors and nurses

lice in Chicago.

However, once a year he held a demonstration clinic in surgery at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, attended by young doctors from many states who came to watch his operations.

In the early 1900's, Dr. Williams became a member of the surgical staff of Cook County hospital in Illinois and later an associate surgeon at Chicago's famous St. Luke's hospital.

In 1913 he received the exceptional honor of being made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He attended most of the leading medical conventions and clinics of our country for many years. When he died in 1931, Daniel Hale Williams had long been considered one of America's greatest physicians.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a chapter from the forthcoming book, "Famous American Negroes" by Langston Hughes, Defender columnist, to be published in January by Dodd Mead company.

Medical Journal honors Louis T. Wright, "Stormy Petrel"

WASHINGTON — The late Dr. Louis Tompkins Wright was honored on the cover of the March issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, the issue designated as the "Wright Memorial Number".

Dr. Wright was known as a stormy petrel in the medical world and in the field of civil rights. "His uncompromising fight for complete integration of the Negro in American life and the total abolition of segregation", according to Journal Editor Dr. W. Montague Cobb in tribute to his terrifying heresy to many when he began to make it. Today the speedy attainment of these goals is widely acknowledged as vital to the survival of our nation as a democracy and to our place in world leadership."

According to Cobb: Overcoming the handicap of race and serious mid-life illness, Dr. Wright strove for the excellence in all things and for equal rights and opportunities for all men. He asked no quarter and gave none. He expected the best in effort from everyone and accepted no compromise. Not content with his sound medical education he expanded it with scientific research. No content with the status of the Negro as a physician he laid groundwork that changed it for the better.

Dr. Wright was in a sense born to medicine. His father, Dr. Cean Wright, was a graduate of Meharry Medical college, 1881. His step-father, Dr. William Fletcher, graduated from Yale medical school, 1889. Dr. Wright himself graduated from Harvard Medical school, 1915. He interned at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington. His elder daughter, Dr. Jane Cooke Wright, graduated from New York Medical College, 1945, and his younger daughter, Dr. Barbara Penn Wright, from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1946.

When he applied for admittance to Harvard Medical School he was given a special on-the-spot oral quiz in chemistry with the understanding that if he failed he was not to be admitted. He passed with ease. In his second year he insisted

ed he be allowed to make deliveries in Boston Lying-In Hospital along with his white classmates and although it violated tradition, he received permission.

Interning at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, he refused to take part in the Woodrow Wilson Inaugural Parade because Negroes were relegated to the tail end of the line.

One day while at Freedmen's, he was addressed by a middle-aged man who asked: "Sam, where can I find the Superintendent?" Wright answered, "Charley, you find him yourself". "Why, god damn it, I'm a United States Senator", said the visitor. "Well, god damn it, it's high time you learned to call a doctor a doctor", answered Wright. The Senator threatened him with dismissal from his internship but Wright remained.

In the army in World War I, he protested against race prejudice and was constantly in hot-water. But his proficiency was respected and his colonel later told him: "I sent you up there (French front) to get shot. You didn't, therefore I am transferring you back to a hospital because you are the best doctor in the Division". It was in the army he received serious injury from poison gas.

TRAIL BLAZER

As an interne Dr. Wright was incensed by allegations that the Shick diptheria test was of no value in Negroes because of the heavy pigmentation of the skin. He got permission to conduct a study and his report proved the test valid when given Negroes. This report was the first paper published from Freedmen's Hospital and possibly the first scientific study based on work carried out in any Negro hospital.

As a doctor he introduced the intradermal method of smallpox vaccination. He devised a splint for cervical fractures and introduced a special plate for the repair of certain types of fractures of the femur. He also developed a plate out of an inactive material, tantalum, for repair of recurrent hernias. He and his team

of workers were the first to use the antibiotic, aureomycin, in man.

He rendered three decades of service at Harlem hospital. In the relative calm of his later years, although ill to the point he could not climb stairs and had to take rest periods, he turned to increased research. As a municipal institution, Harlem Hospital was not regarded as a research center, but Dr. Wright and his associates made it respected throughout the scientific world for studies carried out toward the furtherance of medical science.

Dr. Wright was born in La-Grange, Ga., July 22, 1891. He died in New York October 8, 1952.

Arkansas board elects three

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—At a recent meeting of the Arkansas Pulaski County Tuberculosis Association, Arkansas, three prominent colored men were elected to membership of the board. They were—

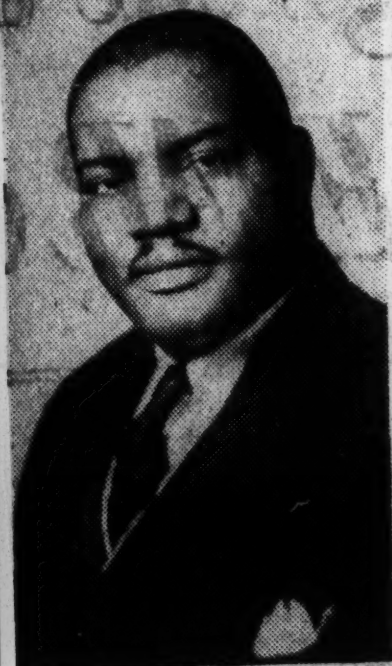
Dr. Hugh A. Brown, superintendent of the McRae Sanitarium, the only tuberculosis sanitarium in America staffed entirely by colored men; is a member of Fellowship of American Medical Assn.; American League Assn.; and a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians.

J. R. Booker, attorney, A.B., Arkansas Baptist College, who took a course in political science at University of Wisconsin, and has received the L.L.B. degree from Northwestern university.

The Rev. Marquis Lafayette Harris, president of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., who is a fellow of the National College of Canada, and received the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State university.



DR. HUGH A. BROWN



REV. M. L. HARRIS



J. R. BOOKER

Tuberculosis Prevalent Among Negroes In States

During the first three months of this year, as in the past, tuberculosis killed more Alabama Negroes than white people.

The State Department of Health said yesterday that, in spite of the fact that white people outnumber Negroes by more than two to one, only 66 white tuberculosis deaths were reported during that three-month period, as compared with 86 Negro deaths from the disease.

The Negro tuberculosis death rate (on an annual basis) was 36.3 per 100,000 population. The white rate was only 11.3 per 100,000 population.

Negroes Main Victims of TB In State Areas

In July, as for a long time before that, tuberculosis proved especially fatal to Alabama Negroes.

The State Department of Health called attention to this fact Wednesday. It revealed that, while Alabama's white people outnumber the state's Negroes by about two to one, Negro tuberculosis deaths reported in July outnumbered white deaths of that kind reported during that month by 44 per cent.

The 39 tuberculosis deaths reported in July, the department said, on the basis of preliminary reports prepared by its Bureau of Vital Statistics, 23 occurred among Negroes, while only 16 were deaths of white people.

The announcement explained that the tuberculosis death rates have been much higher for Negroes than for white people.



TWO PATIENTS IN MONTGOMERY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM SHOWN ABOVE—This small patient shown above was admitted to the sanatorium in October, 1952 with primary TB. He is improving though his response to treatment has been slow. Shown with him is his second sister, who was admitted two months later with far advanced TB. Although her outlook was poor, she has improved slowly and is doing reasonably well.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Here Serves Many Negro Patients

Founded in 1908 by Dr. Gaston Greil, the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, located on the Upper Wetumpka Road, has grown to be a modern hospital of 143 beds, serving both the white and colored races. Since its founding approximately 2,600 patients from 27 counties have been treated here, with always a full waiting list of people needing treatment. The average case is in the sanatorium for about six to nine months. 125 patients have been admitted during the first eight months of this year.

A typical family case history is that of a Negro man from another county who was admitted to the sanatorium in 1950, but was discharged because of the

lack of finances in his county to keep him there. The family has since moved to Montgomery. Through close contact with the father, who was discharged in an active status, three of his children contracted tuberculosis.

One, a fifteen-year old daughter, was admitted to the Sanatorium in 1951 with a far advanced case of tuberculosis. Her outlook was poor. After proper treatment—two operations, a lot of bed rest, and some of the new anti-tuberculosis drugs — her case was considered arrested and she was discharged, almost two years later.

Her brother, pictured above, was admitted in October of 1952, with primary tuberculosis and tuberculosis meningitis. His outlook is poor. He is improving, though his response to treat-

ment has been slow. Pictured with him is a second sister who was admitted two months later with far advanced tuberculosis. Although her outlook was poor, she has improved slowly and is doing reasonably well.

When a patient is discharged from the Sanatorium, that patient is not considered cured until he has been an arrested case for five years. Up until this time he is visited frequently and is given numerous X-rays.

This is your Sanatorium and with your continued support through your United Appeal will keep up its splendid work.

19m 1953

GENERAL

Our National TB Shame

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

Alabama's miserable record of care for tuberculosis victims gets another national airing this week. Time magazine devotes most of its medicine section to the paradox in this state wherein we have a good TB detection program but are lagging sadly in prevention and treatment.

The state appropriation for TB care this year is \$450,000, or about \$2 per bed. This is grossly inadequate. Mississippi, with certainly no more spare money than Alabama, appropriates about \$6.24 per bed; in Tennessee, it's \$10 per bed.

As Time points out, Alabama is the only state which imposes no statewide rules for the care of patients and assumes no overall responsibility for them. Our current yearly appropriation of \$450,000 compares pitifully with Tennessee's \$2,650,000 and Georgia's \$3,137,000.

Alabama has 11,500 known cases of tuberculosis. About a third of these were newly reported last year. In addition, estimates are that there may be 8,000 undetected cases. We have 600 annual TB deaths, many of them from undetected cases. However, Time notes that an expanded detection program could do little to help these people since this state has only 720 beds to meet this formidable situation. "By the most conservative standard," Time says, "(Alabama) needs at least 1,000 more beds."

Negroes, with less resistance to the disease, need hospitalization more urgently than whites, but a Birmingham Negro may wait a year for a segregated bed as against six weeks for a white man . . . Only three of Alabama's eight sanatoriums are equipped for surgery, and some give streptomycin and isoniazid only to patients who can pay for them . . . One 65-bed hospital has no registered nurse; a practical nurse does her best with unskilled help . . .

What is the answer? Gov. Persons has recommended a TB allocation of \$779,239 under the Health Department budget. Added to this, another \$500,000 as a "conditional" appropriation (depending on whether or not the money is available) has been suggested.

Together these funds would bring our per-bed expenditure up from \$2 to about \$6, or close to Mississippi's total.

This kind of money is hard to come by, of course. But Time aptly observes that we have been penny-wise and pound-foolish in spending money on TB in Alabama. Every dollar that we "saved" this year by not spending it on TB, will have to be spent in tens of dollars in future years.

If we cannot be moved by humanitarian motives for TB victims, let us at least consider the economy of prompt and thorough treatment.